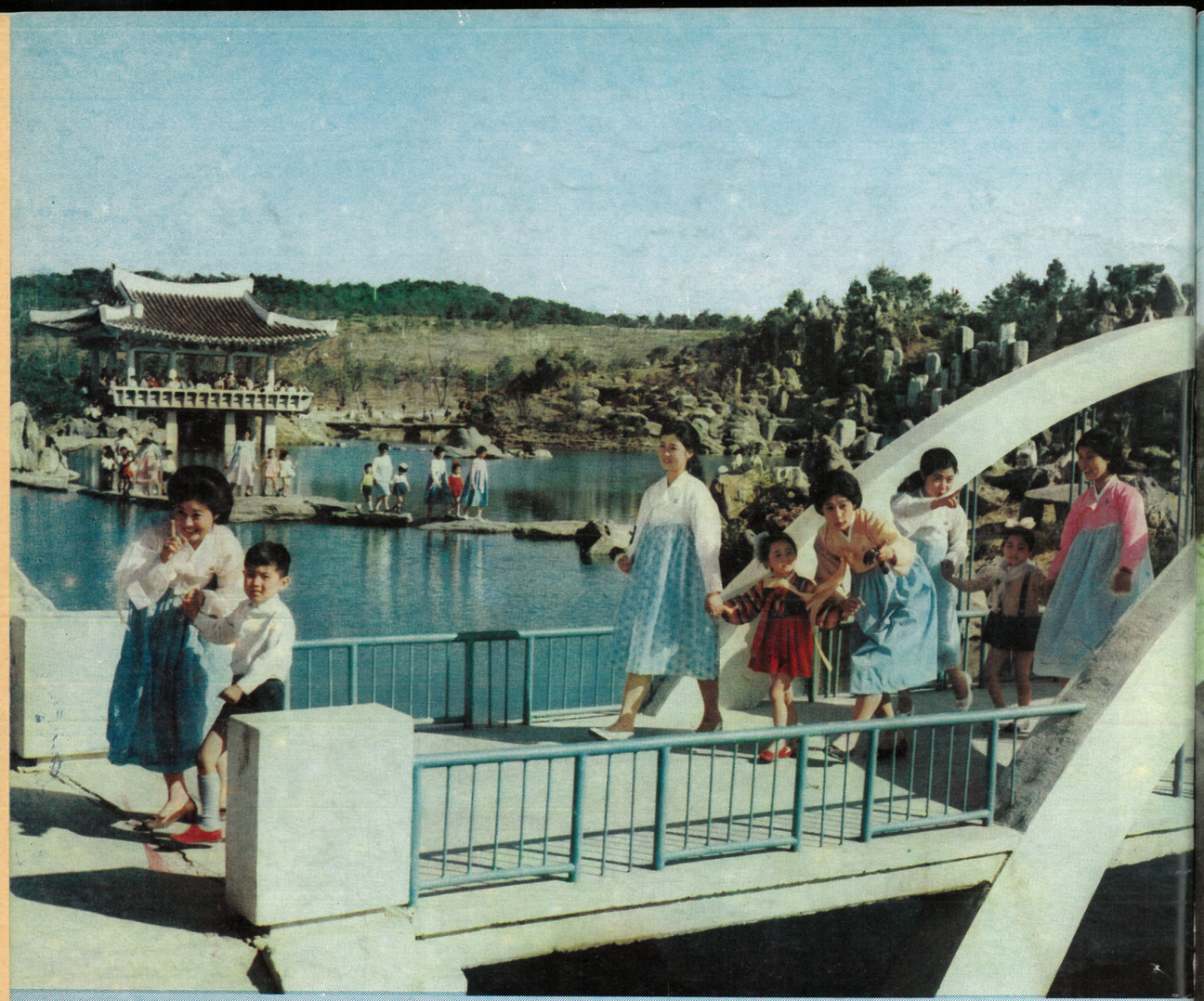
STACK 9

PER. DIV.
JUN 3 1977
NYPL



No. 13632-694264

No. 1 (73) 1977

Women OF KOREA

A WORK OF IMMORTAL CLASSIC

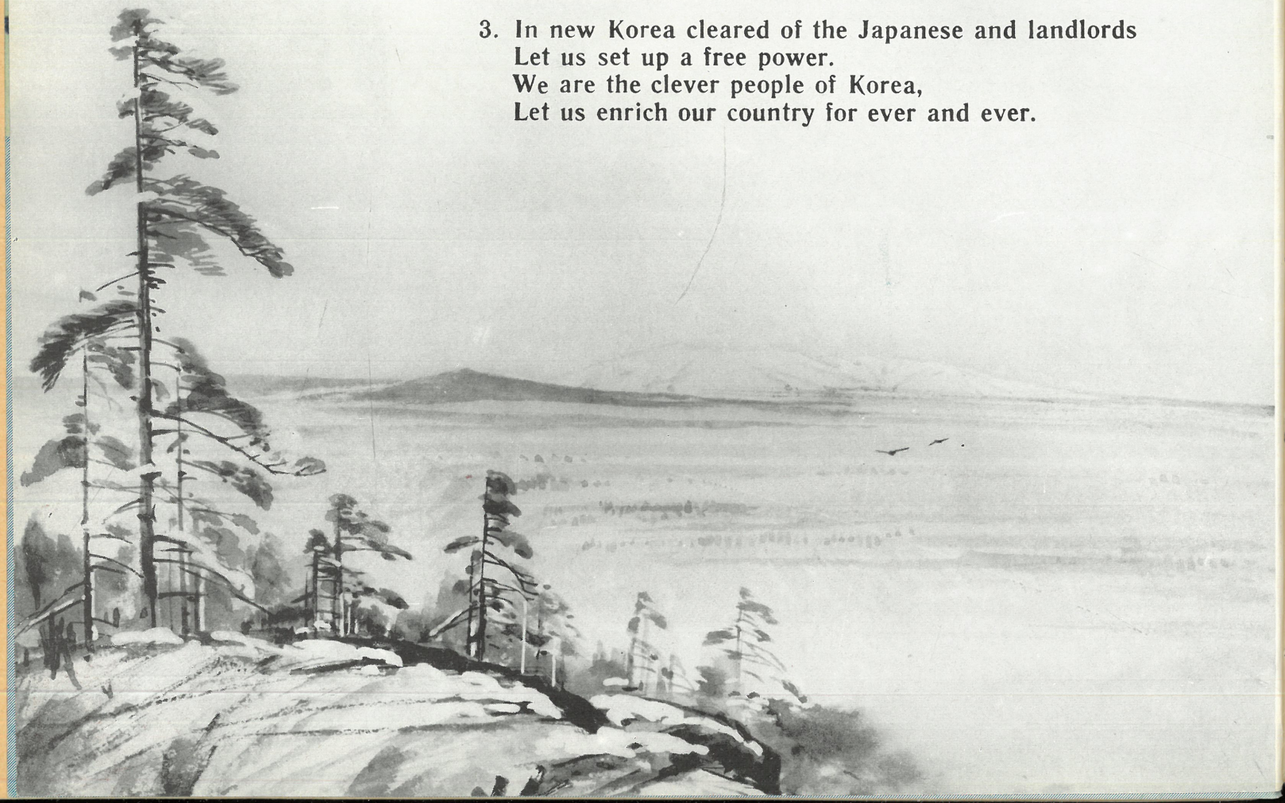
Song of Korea

"Song of Korea", the work of immortal classic, was composed personally by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung at the time of his early revolutionary activities in Fusung. He published it in the newspaper "Saenal" (New Day), and taught it to the members of the Saenal Juvenile Union.

1. The sunrise is so beautiful and magnificent
That our country is called the Land of Morning Calm.
Where can you find a land like Korea
So lovely and delightful?

2. A land of three thousand ri full of silver and gold,
Korea is five thousand years old.
Let us drive the brutal Japanese out
And ring the bell of liberation all over the land.

3. In new Korea cleared of the Japanese and landlords
Let us set up a free power.
We are the clever people of Korea,
Let us enrich our country for ever and ever.



Women of KOREA

No. 1 (73) 1977

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION

FRONT COVER:

The whole country is seething with the struggle for thoroughly carrying out the grand five-point policy of nature-remaking advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A fresh innovation and miracle have been brought about in every work place day after day.

The bright smiles spread over the faces of the working women with the confidence of the future, who have made up their minds to introduce a greater innovation in the implementation of the great leader's teaching, picturing the appearance of our countryside in the brilliant tomorrow.

BACK COVER:

"Let's bring up well our children into a new generation of Juche type!" (Poster)

Published by the Working People's Organization Publishing House, Pyongyang, DPRK

CONTENTS

Song of Loyalty 2

Mt. Paekdu-san Base 3

Benevolent Affection for Women Soldiers 5

Historical Background of Creation of Immortal Juche Idea by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung 7

"The Juche Idea Is the Idea of Universal Significance in the Revolution and Construction" 9

A Story of "Kimilsung Flower" 10

Immortal Exploits That Opened the Road of Epoch-making Development for Korean National-Liberation Movement 11

The Richest Harvest Ever Known in Korea's History 13

A Brilliant Life 15

As a Mother to Bereaved Children of Revolutionaries . . . 17

Basking in the Great Love 19

"Let Me See Father Marshal Kim Il Sung" 29

Three Principles and Five-Point Policy for National Reunification Clarified by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung 32

Five-Point Nature-Remaking Policy Presented by the Great Leader 34

Drawing the Women into Society and Their Revolutionization . 36

Upholding the New Year Address of the Fatherly Leader 38

Wunggi Full of Vitality with New Life 39

Sindok Spring Water 41

Downtrodden Children 42

Ringleader of Irregularities and Corruption, Most Foul Flunkeyist-Traitor 44

A Letter from the Pan-African Women's Organization to the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union 46

WIDF Bureau Meeting Adopts Resolution on Korea 47

National Federation of Indian Women Adopts Resolution on Korea 47

Song of Loyalty

He walked a long, long way of revolution,

Through snowstorms on the mountain range of Changbaek,

To him, the great leader, who's restored the country for us

Pledge our loyalty we Forty Million people.

He visits farms with his shoes wet with dew.

He calls at plants in the snowy early morning.

Great is the benevolence and it will shine for ever.

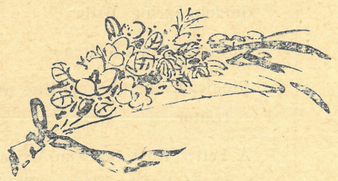
Sing our loyalty we Forty Million people.

Bright is the sun in the silk-embroidered land.

Flow the songs of happiness over the hills and rivers.

In the reunified country, under the leadership of his,

We Forty Million will enjoy the longevity of thousands of years.



In August 1936 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung commanded an attack on the Fusung county seat entrenched by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their stooges and dealt a telling blow to the enemy and thus achieved a shining victory.

Mt. Paekdu-san Base

The spring of 1936 was full of hope.

It was because that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, advanced to the northern border area of our country leading the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

We must build secret bases in the form of semi-guerrilla zones by creating a network of secret camps in the large forests on Mt. Paekdu-san for the KPRA to carry on its activities and organizing the people in the surrounding wide areas. Thus we will set up bastions of revolution invisible to the enemy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung carried on a proud struggle to create secret guerrilla bases of a new type in the vast areas around Mt. Paekdu-san in accordance with the policy he put forth at the Nanhutou Meeting (February 1936) and the Tungkiang Meeting (May 1936).

For the creation of the Mt. Paekdu-san base, the great leader secretly dispatched advance detachment toward the direction of Mt. Paekdu-san, and at the same time, personally led the KPRA in gaining military supremacy over the enemy everywhere, and thus paralysed the administration of the Japanese imperialists, brought enemy-ruled areas under the influence of the KPRA and raised the revolutionary consciousness of the people to create favourable conditions for setting up the base.

The KPRA units under his command annihilated the enemy in many battles and seized the important territory leading to the Amnokgang River. Immediately afterwards, the great leader commanded an attack on the Fusung county seat, an important political and military centre of the enemy.

Fusung was a county seat with a large concentration of troops—units of the Japanese imperialist Kwantung Army and the puppet Manchukuo Army, a police force, a cavalry unit and a guerrilla-hunting corps.

So it was of great significance politically and

militarily in creating the Mt. Paekdu-san base to attack and wipe out the enemy in Fusung.

Commanding 1,800 troops of the main force of the KPRA and the Chinese anti-Japanese units that had been drawn into battle, the great leader besieged Fusung from three sides at dawn on August 17, 1936 and dealt the enemy a crushing blow. Alarmed by this attack, the Japanese imperialists sent planes to bomb the attackers, rushed reinforcements from different places and even mobilized Japanese troops from Korea in their frenzied efforts to fight back. But they suffered an ignominious defeat.

The victory at Fusung widely demonstrated the outstanding guerrilla tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant military strategist, and the strength of the KPRA.

After smashing the enemy completely in the Fusung area, the great leader advanced to the Amnok-gang River by the end of August leading the KPRA.

The great leader waged many battles in this area in September and October 1936 and smashed the enemy's strategic strongpoints one after another.

The advance of the KPRA under the personal command of the great leader into the areas bordering on our country and the powerful military and political activities it engaged in there exerted enormous revolutionary influence on our people—an influence which no force could prevent. The stirring news spread like wildfire to all parts of our country—"The unit led by General Kim Il Sung has come to Changpai!" "The Japs have been annihilated" and "Our General is a general born of Heaven. There is going to be a great upheaval. The days of Japanese imperialist rule are numbered." This expressed the people's boundless admiration for and trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. It was the simple voice of people who were filled with national pride at having a great leader and with faith in victory. The areas bordering on our country and indeed the whole of Korea seethed with revolutionary ardour.

While briskly continuing military activities in the border areas, the great leader dispatched political workers to various parts to step up mass political work, and pushed ahead more energetically and in absolute secrecy with setting up underground revolutionary organizations, including local organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF), thereby laying the mass foundations for the creation of the Mt. Paekdu-san base.

The great leader led the KPRA in building many secret camps around Mt. Paekdu-san where the terrain was favourable and from which it could operate both politically and militarily. These constituted the basic component of the Mt. Paekdu-san base, along with the local organizations of the ARF which were deeply rooted among the masses.

A secret camp contained barracks, a signal station, a rest place for frontline units, a weapons repair shop, a sewing shop, a hospital, a printing shop, a liaison office and a cadre training centre for training commanders of the KPRA and local political cadres.

Secret camps were sited in such a way as to ensure guidance over and ties with KPRA units and the underground revolutionary organizations, even at a time when the enemy launched a furious attack, and to enable the guerrilla units to go into action at any moment.

The great leader's policy of establishing a new base for the Korean revolution was successfully carried out.

The Mt. Paekdu-san base was a powerful and invisible citadel where the secret camps set up under favourable natural conditions along the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers—an area of heavy forest—were closely linked up with the underground revolutionary organizations rooted among the broad masses.

The Mt. Paekdu-san base, built by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in a unique way, was not a fixed base in a certain area, but a secret base in the form of semi-guerilla zone, which enabled the KPRA to operate with perfect freedom, keeping constantly in the move according to the changing situation. It was a new-type guerrilla base built in absolute secrecy and on the experience acquired at the guerrilla bases set up along the Tuman-gang River in the initial period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This new-type guerrilla base enabled the KPRA to engage in large-scale military activities unhampered by the need to defend the bases, secure its rear establishments and provide a rest for its units even when the enemy offensives were at their most fierce. Moreover, this type of base made it possible to strengthen the ties between the KPRA and the masses over wider areas, protect the revolutionary organizations and ensure human and material support for the KPRA. The new base around Mt. Paekdu-san was nominally under enemy rule in the daytime, but at night it was as good as a liberated area, fully controlled by the KPRA.

The Mt. Paekdu-san base was a fountainhead which ensured the great leader's unified and systematic guidance over the Korean revolution as a whole.

Thus, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Mt. Paekdu-san base played a great role in smashing the enemy's desperate offensives and conducting the active and mobile military activities of the KPRA as well as in further strengthening the sole leadership of the great leader in the Korean revolution as a whole and bringing about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution which centred on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Benevolent Affection for Women Soldiers

A truck came running towards a highway, curving the foot of a hill covered with young pine trees.

The truck was fully loaded with shell-boxes on which were seen two women soldiers camouflaged with leaves from their hats to knapsacks on their backs.

They were Comrades Li Jun Sil and Han Yong Ok, telegraph operators of the Supreme Command.

On June 25, 1950 the US imperialist aggressors provoked an aggressive war against the Korean people, but sustained an ignominious defeat by the counterattack of the heroic Korean People's Army.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The history of mankind shows that a people who rises in the struggle for freedom and independence in defiance of death is always victorious. Ours is a just struggle. Victory will surely be on our people's side. I am confident that our just struggle for the sake of the country and the people will certainly be triumphant."

In wholehearted response to the teaching of Comrade Supreme Commander, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and outstanding military strategist, our People's Armymen continued to advance as angry waves, crushing the enemy with high spirits to annihilate it. Thus, three days after the war broke out they liberated Seoul and continued to advance southward. So, the front became more distant from the Supreme Command.

It needed to set up a relay station between the Supreme Command and the front. After the station was set up in Seoul, Jun Sil and Yong Ok were sent there thanks to the deep political trust of the fatherly leader in them.

Arriving in Seoul they spent worthwhile days in the thick of struggle, encouraged by the victorious advance of the heroic fighters of the People's Army.

Brilliant achievements in the war were timely reported by the two girl fighters to the Supreme Command; the heroic struggle of the brave men of the People's Army units deployed along the various parts of the front and the decisive battle of the defence units in Inchon and Seoul that annihilated and captured over 12,000 US imperialist aggressor troops.

The battle became fiercer day after day.

In an attempt to recover their defeat the US imperialist aggressors made desperate efforts, continuously bombing and firing.

The whole neighbourhood of the relay station lost its original aspect.

Lines were cut frequently. Promptly the women soldiers connected them at the risk of their lives.

One day they received an order of the Supreme Command to come back to Pyongyang as soon as possible. They were already aware of the fact that the temporary strategic retreat was started throughout the front. When they got the order, they felt a lump in their throats at the fatherly leader's love for them.

But how could they leave there! Wrapped in a great emotion, the women soldiers recalled the teaching of the fatherly leader who said that correspondence was as important as nerve in commanding the front and that they should ensure it correctly in a responsible manner without interruption at any cost.

With an unshakable determination to keep their revolutionary post to the last with constant loyalty in any condition, they continued correspondence at the relay station. Meanwhile words came two times to hand over their work to the men and leave there.

One day a man of the guards company of the Supreme Command came to them, breaking through the rain of bullets.

"Oh, you have come!..." The women soldiers were perplexed, entangled by joy and surprise.

"The Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, is waiting for you!"

His voice trembled as he said:

"The Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung sent me to bring you in safety saying with worry that you would have a hard time of it in danger." Listening to him they could not keep back tears.

(The Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung! You are too apprehensive about our safety even though you carry the heavy burdens of the front and rear on your shoulders in this crucial moment of a life-and-death struggle to decide the fate of the country and the nation. Indeed you worry for us more than we deserve....)

After a while they left there, their hearts swelling with emotions for the great and warm love of the fatherly leader. They hurried back towards the Supreme Command where the fatherly leader was waiting for them...

The night of December 31, 1950, the year when the great Fatherland Liberation War broke out, was far advanced.

The New Year celebration was simply arranged at the Supreme Command.

The girl telegraph operators, the women soldiers whom the fatherly leader was so concerned about and valued so much had the honour of attending this glorious celebration.

"The Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader! We wish you a long life and good health". It was the New Year's greetings offered by the women soldiers of the signal corps squad representing the intense loyalty of the entire Korean people.

Having acknowledged their greetings with a broad smile on his face the fatherly leader said that he was glad to meet Yong Ok and Jun Sil, and shook hands with them warmly.

The fatherly leader also said that he was delightful because he could celebrate the New Year in a great turning-point in which there was a fair prospect for the victory of the war after the US imperialist aggressors' manoeuvres to swallow up our young Republic at one gulp had been decisively crushed. And the fatherly leader said that he was very happy because he could greet the New Year together with all comrades. Then he proposed a toast for the health of the young girl telegraph operators.

In the grim days of the temporary strategic retreat the women soldiers were moved to tears at the fatherly love of the Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung who sent wadded clothes to them. When they arrived at the Supreme Command the fatherly leader received them warmly with the same paternal affection as their real father who met his missing daughters.

With the same paternal love the Supreme Commander cared for all the commands and units in the various parts of the front and regiments in the enemy rear, inspiring the soldiers to bring into full play their strong fighting spirit and courage.

The Fatherland Liberation War ended in the victory of the Korean people who humbled the pride of the arrogant US imperialists and opened the beginning of downhill turn for them who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world. Indeed, the brilliantly victorious history was a triumphant history brought about by the outstanding strategies and tactics and distinguished military art of leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. At the same time it was a history brought about by the great love of the fatherly leader for the soldiers and people.

Historical Background of Creation of Immortal Juche Idea by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

With the creation of the immortal Juche idea which occupies the most brilliant place in his revolutionary exploits, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has made a great contribution to the development of ideological history of mankind.

Thanks to the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party and our people have been able to create epoch-making changes and miracles in all fields of revolution and construction, following a path full of victories.

It is necessary to correctly understand first of all how the Juche idea was created in order to deeply study and master the great Juche idea which displays the immortal vitality in accomplishing the historic cause of reforming and transforming nature and society.

As far back as in his early days of revolution, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the immortal Juche idea on the basis of analysing and summing up the serious lessons of the early communist and nationalist movements of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The genuine Korean Communists representing the new generation learned a serious lesson from the preceding nationalist movement and the early communist movement; equipped with a new revolutionary world outlook, they chose an entirely different revolutionary road from the ones followed by those predecessors."

In our country the communist movement started to develop from the beginning of the 1920's under the impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Entering the early 1920's the Japanese imperialist colonial rule reached its zenith and the anti-Japanese feeling of our people was very high.

After the March 1 Movement the Japanese imperialists reestablished their system of colonial rule over Korea and oppressed the national-liberation movement of the Korean people more savagely by cooking up various evil laws including the "Law for the Maintenance of Public Peace". At the same time, they reduced Korea's economy to the complete appendage of the Japanese industry and took away all the material resources without reserve and devastated the countryside by intensifying their predatory policy.

The harsh political oppression and severe economic plunder by the Japanese imperialists threw our people into an indescribably miserable condition. And their anti-Japanese sentiments became higher day by day.

In such a revolutionary situation created in our country and under the impact of October revolution the communist movement began.

But, owing to the lack of the guidance of an outstanding leader and the firm guiding idea, both the nationalist movement and early communist movement in our country failed to achieve their purpose. Difficulties lay in the way of the advance of the early communist movement, and Korea's independence movement went downhill.

In these grim and trying days the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of revolutionary struggle and had to open up a new path for the Korean communist movement and the national-liberation struggle, pushing his way through the thorny path from the beginning.

With sharp insight into the actual condition of the early communist and national-liberation movements, the great leader analyzed and summed it up scientifically.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly found out serious failings and limitations in the early communist movement.

One of them was the fact that our early communist movement failed to strike deep roots in the masses; it was carried on mainly by a few people of the leadership.

When the great leader began his revolutionary struggle the Communists and nationalists who professed themselves to be engaged in the national-liberation movement of Korea isolated from the masses, only scrambled for hegemony and had "theoretical" arguments with each other, each claiming his own superiority. Their

"theory" was not for the advancement of the revolution, but was a sophism that had nothing to do with the revolution. Instead of the work of arousing the masses to the actual revolutionary movement they merely got together and indulged in controversy all the time.

The masters of the revolutionary struggle are the masses of the people, and only when they rise will it be possible to win the struggle. Yet, a handful of leaders, divorced from the masses, were only talking nonsense. What was the use of it?, the great leader thought. And he criticized it seriously and asserted positively that the masses themselves were the main factor in solving all questions.

Another fact was that those who participated in the early communist movement in our country were engrossed in factional activities entirely alien to the revolution, divorced as ever from the masses, far from drawing a lesson from the failure of the preceding nationalist movement.

In those days there were many factions such as the M-L group, the Tuesday group and the North Wind Association within the Korean communist movement.

These factionalists took no thought of founding and strengthening a communist party on their own and carrying out the revolutionary movement. On the contrary they formed their own groups by ganging up three or five persons, engrossed in factional activities and busied themselves in gaining the recognition of the Communist International with a false seal, worshiping big countries and big parties, imbued with flunkeyism. Each of the groups insisted that it was the only orthodox and genuine Marxist group. As a result, the Korean Communist Party founded in 1925 was expelled from the Communist International in 1928, and was finally dissolved.

If one conducts the revolutionary movement well, one will be recognized by others without going to all the trouble of asking for their recognition. A Communist Party is not regarded as such only when it obtains others' recognition. One needs not get others' approval before starting one's revolutionary movement. One carries it out if one wants to.

In spite of that, those who were engaged in the early communist and nationalist movements looked up others and did nothing but carry on factional strife.

Seeing into these two factors—the serious factional strife in the Korean national-liberation and communist movements and the leadership divorced from the popular masses—the great leader who has gifted intelligence and extraordinary perspicacity concluded that the revolutionary struggle should not be carried out in that way and came to form the immortal Juche idea with this as a momentum.

The great leader clarified that the revolutionary struggle must be carried out in such a way as to go among the masses, awaken and mobilize them, not indulging only in word play by a few persons of leadership, and that the popular masses are masters of revolution and the masses themselves are the main factor in solving all questions.

And he made his firm faith that, whether or not recognized by others, the people must solve their problems on their own, and that if they work well, others' recognition would be out of question and then they will naturally gain sympathy, recognition and assistance from other countries.

This was the very starting point and historical background of the creation of the immortal Juche idea by the great leader.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung further developed and enriched the immortal Juche idea through the course of organizing and leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader, the Korean Communists had to use their own brains to contrive all problems and solve them independently by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

It's because the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a struggle to achieve the tasks of national and class emancipation at a time under the circumstance where neither experience nor guiding theory were available; also it was a very hard struggle waged against the Japanese imperialist marauders armed to the teeth, without a state-supported rear or aid from a regular army.

Therefrom, in this struggle the Korean Communists had to use their own brains to contrive the line and methods of struggle and the strategy and tactics of revolution and had to obtain all necessary things for the struggle by their own efforts.

There was no one but the popular masses to count on.

Through organizing and leading the arduous and complicated struggle the great leader hardened the conviction that one was the master of one's own destiny and that one also had the ability to hew out one's own destiny and that the most correct attitude and position to be maintained in the revolutionary struggle were to settle all matters for oneself in the interests of one's people and in keeping with the specific conditions of one's country.

Thanks to its perfect scientific and theoretical system and truth whose vitality has been proved through the revolutionary struggle, today, the Juche idea created by the great leader has become the firm guiding idea of our Party and revolution.

Only victory and glory are always in store for our Party and our people advancing vigorously, upholding the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

"The Juche Idea Is the Idea of Universal Significance in the Revolution and Construction"

—SENSATIONS OF THE WORLD PEOPLE ABOUT THE GREAT JUCHE IDEA—

The great Juche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is producing a greater sensation among the world revolutionary people day by day for its profound contents and invincible vitality.

"President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician, created the immortal Juche idea already in the first days of his revolutionary struggle and illumined the path ahead of the Korean people by its shining light.

"The great Juche idea cleared up the truth that man is the master of everything and decides everything. It is the correctest Marxist-Leninist guiding ideology leading the revolutionary struggle along the surest road to victory.

"The creation of the Juche idea by the President—it is a great event that brought about a revolutionary turn in the development of the human ideology and an event of world historic significance that developed Marxism-Leninism onto a new higher stage".

(From Pakistani paper "Dawn")

"The Juche idea, the Juche philosophy, founded by President Kim Il Sung, is the beacon light of history clearly showing mankind a course toward a beautiful new world, and it is an invincible weapon in the hands of the masses of people for building a new world, a new state and a new society.

"The Juche idea has become a popular philosophy of theory and practice in the world today.

"It acts as the compass for building a new state and the weapon for transforming the society in a revolutionary way.

"In a word, the Juche idea is a more powerful weapon than an atomic bomb."

(Director of the official newspaper of Benin Government)

"President Kim Il Sung founded Kimilsungism whose quintessence is the Juche idea by embodying the Juche idea in the revolution and construction.

"The immortal Kimilsungism founded and systematized by the President is the most scientific stand and method of cognizing and transforming nature and society, and the correctest ideology, theory and strategy and tactics for solving all matters arising in the revolutionary struggle, and the great idea illumining the most refined system, method and style of mass leadership.

"Kimilsungism is not a simple inheritance and development of Marxism-Leninism; but its creation becomes a great revolutionary turning-point in the sphere of human ideology and serves as a real textbook on struggle and life of our times whose correctness and invincible vitality have been verified to the full through practice."

(From "Juche Idea", the organ of the "Society for the Study of the Korean Question" in Gunma Prefecture, Japan)

"As acknowledged by all of us, the Juche idea, the sole guiding idea of our times, brightly illumines the road to be followed by the world people including the Cyprian people, leading them along a certain path to complete independence and progress and to the victory in the building of a new society.

"The great Juche idea clarifies that man is master of his own destiny and man has also the capacity for carving out his own destiny.

"This philosophical theory requires one to firmly maintain an independent stand and creative stand in the revolution and construction.

"Only when every revolutionary holds to independent and creative stands, can he settle all matters on his own in keeping with the specific conditions of his country with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, discarding dependence on others.

"The correctness and invincible vitality of the great Juche idea are clearly proved by the brilliant successes which the Korean people have achieved in the revolution and construction as well as by the international events at present times.

"The Juche idea created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an idea of universal significance in the revolution and construction and an encyclopedic idea giving the perfect answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising newly in the world revolution.

"With the creation of the great Juche idea, the revolutionary ideology and theory of the international working class and the world people have been brought to completion."

(Nicos Saris, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus and Secretary of Nicosia District Committee)

A Story of "Kimilsung Flower"

A pretty flower called "Kimilsung Flower" blooms at the Central Botanical Garden situated at the foot of Mt. Taesong-san in Pyongyang, heart of Juche Korea, attracting the onlookers' gaze with its unique beauty.

This is a most pretty and precious sort of flower with stalks giving a special taste of a plant of the southern world, spread-out fresh leaves, drooping branches and reddish purple flowers in full bloom.

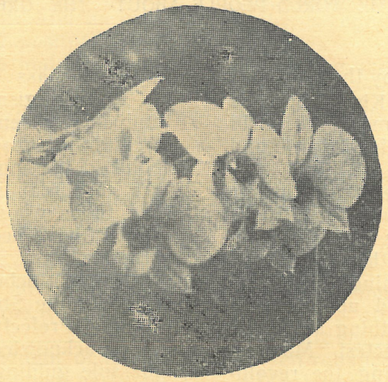
It is neither attributable to its unique grace nor delicate fragrance alone that every onlooker is fascinated by the flower.

"Kimilsung Flower" had not been widely known so far. This new sort of flower came from a land somewhere in the South far from Korea only a few years ago.

Then, how did this flower happen to bear the honoured name of the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and to come to Korea?

One day a few years ago, a precious rare sort of flower emerged at a certain botanical garden in a far-away southern land. The people in this land where tens of thousands of plants grow luxuriantly had never seen such a pretty and lofty flower before from among many pretty and mysterious flowers.

Arranging the flower as precious as jewels they were absorbed for a long time in what name they would give to it.



"Kimilsung Flower"

One day the then head of the state of that country happened to visit the botanical garden. Having seen the flower he was so charmed as to not go away from the place. He thought of calling this precious flower after a most valuable and brilliant name. And he made up his mind to name it after the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom he admired and respected so much.

That was what a botanist looking after the flower wanted, and so it was the wish of the people of the country.

Since then, the botanists took good care of the glorious "Kimilsung Flower" with sincerity. But the then chief of the botanical garden contracted some unexpected disease. Even after he left from the botanical garden, his mind always turned to "Kimilsung Flower" which was under the care of his bosom friend. Having a presentiment of the nearing death, he wrote a letter to his friend eagerly asking him to send the "Kimilsung Flower" to Korea and left a will to his son.

In his will he described the characteristics of "Kimilsung Flower" and its way of growing, adding the following phrase:

"...'Kimilsung Flower' is a new sort of flower produced by a botanist, one of my friends....

"At this moment I am heartily sorry for that I've failed to realize my aspiration to bloom again the 'Kimilsung Flower'.

" 'Kimilsung Flower'! I hope the 'Kimilsung Flower' will grow thick and bloom nice in Korea...."

In his last moments he left behind only a single word "Kimilsung Flower" grasping firmly the hands of his dear son.

Afterwards the long-cherished desire of the chief of the botanical garden, a botanical specialist, was realized at last.

Over the ocean and across the continent, "Kimilsung Flower" came to Korea and struck root in the land of Korea, and is now growing luxuriantly to bloom nice as he wanted to.

"Kimilsung Flower"! The flower permeated with warm and intense loyalty of the people of the far southern land is now in full bloom and smells sweet in our country.

Immortal Exploits That Opened the Road of Epoch-making Development for Korean National-Liberation Movement

—ON THE OCCASION OF THE 60TH BIRTHDAY OF THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—

Women learn from the brilliant activities of an indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong Jik who devoted his whole life to the independence of the country and freedom and liberation of the people

Today our people commemorate with significance the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean National Association (KNA) under the grandiose situation in which they make a vigorous advance to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction, upholding the militant tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address.

On this occasion, we look back with national pride upon the brilliant feats made by Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement, who founded the KNA on March 23, 1917 when the dark clouds were hung over our nation, and opened up a new path for developing the national-liberation movement of our people.

Gloomy indeed was the condition of our people when Kim Hyong Jik, father of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, was waging his revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"As an exclusive colony of the Japanese imperialists, Korea was denied all political rights and suffered from extreme economic disruption and cultural blindness owing to brutal tyranny and plunder such as could scarcely be found elsewhere in the world."

Having occupied Korea the Japanese imperialist aggressors intensified the brigandish plunder and colonial suppression against our people as days went by, and slaughtered our compatriots in a most brutal way, trampling underfoot the long history of Korea and brilliant cultural traditions.

In these grim days the country-loving people waged resolute struggle against the Japanese imperialists in various forms.

However, owing to the lack of the correct guiding force and fighting method our people's struggle was not free from spontaneousness and diffuseness.

In this historic period the ardent revolutionary Kim Hyong Jik keenly felt the limitation and fundamental weak points of all preceding mass movements and shortcomings of the then anti-Japanese struggle and made a grim resolve to lead the national-liberation struggle of our people to a new path under the banner of national independence.

On March 23, 1917, basing himself upon his ample preparations he founded the KNA, composed chiefly of members of the independence movement at home and abroad.

Kim Hyong Jik, a distinguished leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, made clear once again the steadfast point for achieving the national independence with the internal forces of the Korean people and the course of struggle and specified the tasks for their realization in the goal of the KNA and the means for its accomplishments.

The goal of the KNA was to win the Korean independence through the efforts of the Korean people themselves by taking advantage of the anticipated scramble between the Japanese imperialist forces and the European and American imperialist forces for supremacy in the Orient, and beating back them together, he taught. To this end, he said, comrades should be rallied to prepare for the goal.

In its goal and tasks he, the founder of the KNA, was the first to advance a correct line to hold fast to the independent stand against the dependence on the outside forces in the national-liberation struggle.

Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country, said as follows:

"The Koreans must have the Koreans' spirit at any place. Independence of Korea will not be given by any foreigners. History teaches that relying on the outer forces is the path leading to the destruction of the nation."

Kim Hyong Jik's sense of national independence required that Korea's independence should be achieved by the efforts and wisdom of the Korean people themselves.

After the foundation of the KNA he waged struggles, day and night for developing the national-liberation movement of our country independently.

He made Pyongyang and Kangdong areas as the centre of his activities and personally organized and led such a great number of works for expanding and strengthening the fighting ranks of our people for national liberation and accelerating the cause of the fatherland's restoration as to unite comrades, expand organization, train the military cadres and personnel, raise funds, purchase weapons and propagate anti-Japanese patriotic ideas among the broad masses of the people.

Thanks to his energetic activities the network of the KNA organization spread not only to various parts of the country but also even to abroad rallying a great number of people loving the country and nation around it in a little over six months after its founding.

Scared at the expansion of the KNA organization under the guidance of Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country, and at the ever-mounting anti-Japanese spirit of the Korean people, the Japanese imperialists ran amuck to find out the anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization. At that time the KNA organization was betrayed to Japanese imperialism by its stooge. And Kim Hyong Jik was unfortunately arrested by the Japanese imperialist policemen, in the autumn of 1917.

Though jailed, he flatly refused appeasement and deception of the enemy and waged an unyielding struggle by turning the court held by the Japanese imperialist aggressors into a court of judgement for condemning them.

After he was released from prison, he declined to take even a brief rest to restore his health, but took on another road of struggle.

On his way to the west border areas to remove the centre of his revolutionary activities he arrived in Chongsudong, where he called the historic Chongsudong Meeting in November 1918.

At the meeting he summed up the work of the KNA for one year after the sweeping round-up by the Japanese imperialists and put forward a new line of struggle to restore destroyed organizations of the KNA as soon as possible by firmly relying on the proletariat, expand its ranks and let the KNA members join various organizations of the anti-Japanese independence movement to rally them around the KNA.

Afterwards, he gave guidance to several meetings and convened the historic Kwantien Meeting in August 1919.

The Kwantien Meeting was a historic one that marked a new, epochal turn for changing the course of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country to the communist movement.

Having made a scientific analysis of the internal and external situation, the lessons and experiences of the preceding anti-Japanese national-liberation movement at the meeting, he illumined a new line for the Korean national-liberation movement to follow the road of the proletarian revolution and set forth the ways and means for its implementation. Analysing the lesson of the March 1 Movement, he said that the armed enemy must be smashed with arms.

His speech at the historic Kwantien Meeting clarified in an all-round way the ways and means for leading the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country to the communist movement. Thus the speech became a guiding principle to be kept by our people in developing anew the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement with their own efforts.

Through the Popyong and Fusung Meetings he also advanced the policy and method for the KNA organizations to go deep among the proletarian masses, propagate the feeling of national independence and progressive ideology among them and firmly rally them around the organization.

Thanks to the correct guidance and vigorous activities of Kim Hyong Jik the KNA was further strengthened and developed into an underground revolutionary organization firmly-rooted among the masses.

Indeed, Kim Hyong Jik, a prominent leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country and the great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist movement of our country to the communist movement, performed pricelessly valuable revolutionary exploits.

"World history has never known such a high tempo of growth in agricultural production. This is possible only in Chollima Korea; it can be achieved only by our agricultural working people armed with the Juche idea."

KIM IL SUNG

The Richest Harvest Ever Known in Korea's History

Foreign diplomats in our country make a visit to the Paeksok Co-op Farm, Sinchon County, and share joy of a bumper harvest together with the farmers there

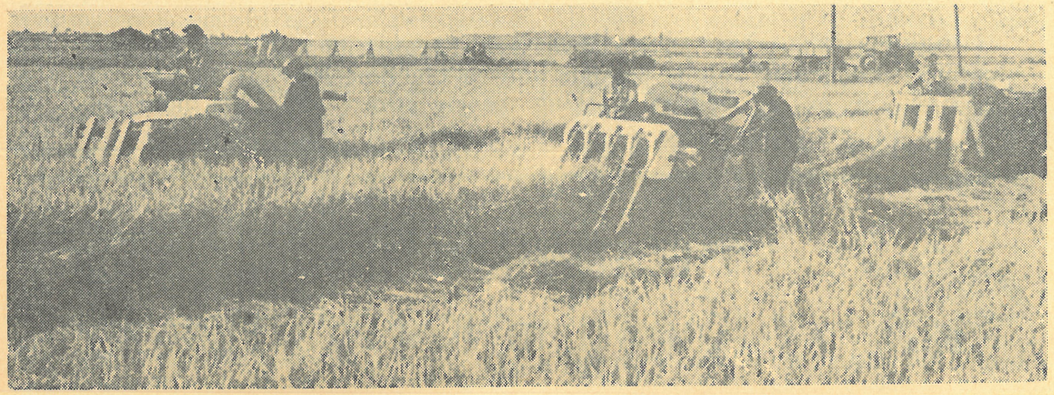
Our country brilliantly succeeded in producing over 8 million tons of grain last year.

This is the richest harvest ever known in Korea's history.

An unprecedented bumper harvest was reaped in all crops and in all areas—rice in eastern and western coastal areas, maize in-between and mountainous areas, potato in Paekdu-Kaema Plateau and bean in the basin of the Tuman-gang River.

Nearly in all provinces including South and North Hwanghae Provinces and South and North Pyongan Provinces a national average increase in the per-*chongbo* yield of paddy rice was 0.7 to more than one ton and maize 0.6 to more than 1.2 tons.

This greatest record harvest ever reaped in our country is another brilliant victory achieved in the socialist construction by our Party and our people.



Co-op farmers are reaping a good harvest of rice

It amply demonstrates the might of our agriculture prospering endlessly along the one road of industrialization and modernization under the brilliant rays of the rural theses advanced by the great leader and, at the same time, it bears an eloquent testimony to the fact that our agriculture has come to rest on the firm scientific and technical foundations guaranteeing a further brilliant victory.

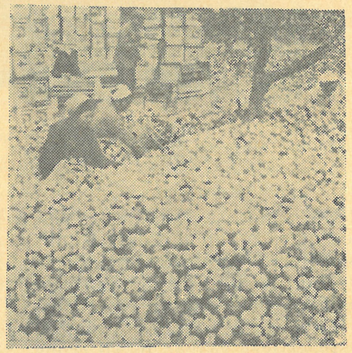
The magnificent success in our last year's agricultural production is attributable to the infallible guidance of the great leader who had laid down early the agriculture first policy, defined the agricultural front as one of the main fronts last year, too, and powerfully roused the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people to action, and led the van in their struggle to successfully prevent the influence of the cold front and brilliantly implement the great Juche-based farming method.

The reason why our hearts swell with greater pride is that the victory of bumper harvest was obtained overcoming the serious influence of the disasterous cold front that swept over the whole world.

Already in 1974 our country occupied the highest place in the world in the per-*chongbo* yield of paddy rice, the most important grain crop in our country, and attained a rank among the countries at the highest level of the per-*chongbo* yield of maize that is the next important grain crop in our country.

The store is always alive with customers

While consolidating the successes in the last year's agricultural production our people and women are now stepping up their struggle to attain the higher goal of grain production by brilliantly implementing the tasks set forth by the great leader at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held last year.



The fruit harvest is also bountiful

A Brilliant Life

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 41ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF AN INDOMITABLE REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTER COMRADE KIM HYONG GWON

January 12 of this year is the 41st anniversary of the death of an indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon.

On this occasion the women of our country look back with deep emotion upon the brilliant life of Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon who devoted his all to the restoration of the country and freedom and liberation of the people, upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, uncle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family in Mangyongdae, Pyongyang, on November 4, 1905. Since his childhood he was educated in patriotism by his parents and his eldest brother Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon was very much attached to his eldest brother Kim Hyong Jik and gradually perceived the truth of revolution under his detailed guidance.

After his eldest brother removed the centre of his revolutionary activity to Linchiang he was vigorously active in carrying out the tasks assigned by his eldest brother in north and south Manchuria and various parts of Korea. This course of struggle made stronger the revolutionary will of Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon. Under the guidance of the great leader he waged a revolutionary struggle taking a firm stand in Juche, in particular.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon gave an active help to the work of Saenal (New Day) Juvenille Union and Women's Association led by the great leader and conducted energetic activities as a man of responsible position in the Paeksan Youth League and Young Communist League (YCL) of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to the following effect:

We cannot merely sit back and wait, hoping for victory to come of itself. We must crush Japanese imperialism by force of arms and, to this end, build up our strength quickly.

The great leader advanced a thoroughly wise line and policy for waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle at the historic Chialun Meeting. Following this in July 1930 the great leader formed the Korean Revolutionary Army (KRA), with the core members of the YCL and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League. The KRA was a revolutionary armed body, the first of its kind in our country.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon rendered ardent support to the Juche-based revolutionary line of the great leader and devoted himself to its accomplishment in the van of the struggle.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon brought up the core elements for the preparation of the anti-Japanese armed struggle while frequenting Antu and Changpai areas sometimes in the disguise of a doctor and another times a peasant in spite of the enemy's severe suppression.

Meanwhile he was given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a task to lead a KRA armed detachment into the homeland.

The detachment under the command of Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon reached the Amnokgang River one August day of 1930.

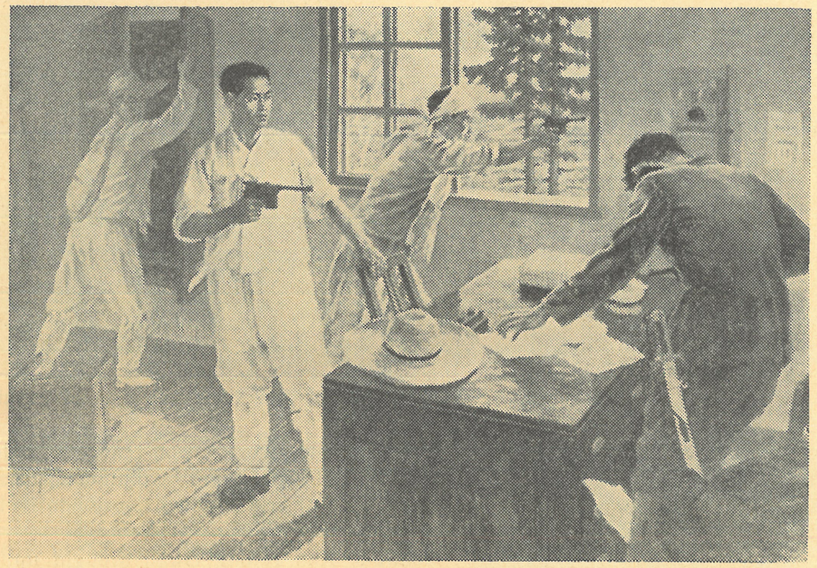
Looking out over the dear homeland with deep emotion Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon said to his members as follows:

"Our beautiful fatherland full of all kinds of treasures and our people are groaning trampled underfoot by Japanese imperialism. How can we slow down our pace? Let's fight devoting our all to the country's restoration at the risk of our lives!"

Immensely encouraged by Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon the members of the detachment broke through the strict cordon of the enemy and arrived at Pabal-ri, Pungsan County of the homeland at a stretch.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon was bold enough to storm into a Japanese imperialist police substation employing sharp tactics and finished off a wicked Jap police sergeant with revengeful shots.

The gun report that echoed through the whole



A Korean Revolutionary Army detachment commanded by the indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong Gwon attacked a police substation in Pabal-ri, Pungsan County in August 1930 and finished off the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their lackeys

of Pabal-ri was that of revenge to work off the deep-seated grudge of the people there against the enemy; it was a revolutionary echo to inspire the people of the homeland.

"Fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters! In order to deliver our nation groaning in a situation of stateless people, let country-loving young men and women rise up arms in hand and smash Japanese imperialism!"

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon made a fiery speech before the excited masses to arouse them to the sacred struggle to wipe out the enemy—Japanese imperialism.

After that he mowed down the enemy one after another in Pukchong and Hongwon while conducting political activities among the people.

But, he was surrounded by the enemy due to the betrayal of a stooge. Though he bravely fought alone against scores of Japanese imperialist policemen to the last moment when he fired away all his shot, he was arrested by the enemy.

The struggle waged by the KRA detachment under the command of Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon dealt a telling blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and created much stir in the whole country, heralding a greater struggle in near future and a revolutionary storm to come.

Indeed, his vigorous struggle in the northern part of Korea made an immortal contribution to equipping the people at home with the Juche-based revolutionary lines advanced by the great leader and to pushing forward preparations for the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Now, Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon was cast into prison by the enemy. Even behind bars he ceaselessly waged struggles picturing to himself the victorious day of the Korean revolution led by the great leader, defying the enemy's harsh torture.

To our regret, on January 12, 1936, Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, died a heroic death at the age of 31 before seeing the restoration of the fatherland he had longed for so much and devoted himself to.

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon is not with us, but his ardent revolutionary spirit will live for ever in the hearts of our people who are vigorously advancing towards the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche, rallied firm around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Communists not only value comradely love but also are faithful to comradely duty."

KIM IL SUNG

As a Mother to Bereaved Children of Revolutionaries

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set up the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School for the bereaved children of the revolutionaries on the hill of historic Mangyongdae where the fatherly leader was born and fostered his lofty aim of revolution in his childhood.

People's hearts are filled with emotion at the mention of this revolution school.

The revolution school is associated with a story about Kim Jong Suk, a revolutionary fighter of Juche type, which will be handed down through generations.

Kim Jong Suk with boundlessly lofty sense of duty of revolution and comradely love visited the school over 40 times and showed the warm affection to the children.

The proud history of this school is permeated with countless moving stories. Here are some of them.

KEEPING THE REQUEST OF COMRADES IN HER HEART

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung returned home in triumph after achieving the cause of the fatherland restoration. Despite the claims of a busy life for building the Party, state and army he took first measures to search for the bereaved children of his comrades-in-arms who had been sacrificed in the sacred fighting of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Thus he sent many persons not only to various parts of our country but also to northeast China to find out and take back home all the bereaved children.

Having heard the bereaved children came back home, the indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Jong Suk hurried to the Mangyongdae Revolution School, leaving aside her pressing work. Unable to control her overwhelming joy, she rushed to the children, calling them. She firmly embraced and patted them on the heads, faces and shoulders. Tears stood in her eyes.

Choked with her warm affection, the children burst into tears, calling her "mother". It was the tears of happiness and joy of the parentless children who went through hardships in maltreatment and persecution.

After a while esteemed Kim Jong Suk looked round the provisional hostel of the school defying the sweltering heat of midsummer. Looking round every corner of kitchen and dining room, she showed meticulous concern to the life of the children saying that they should be better supplied with soft pillows and quilts so that they might not feel any inconvenience in their life.

The indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Jong Suk looked out of the window for a while and said that the children reminded her of their parents who had asked her to bring up their children to be creditable ones and that her heart would break for that. So saying she wiped her tears away with the string of her *chogori* (a kind of blouse.)

That day she was reluctant to leave the school thinking of the bereaved children who were not sought out. So, she spent a sleepless night to greet the next morning with worry about them.

I SHED TEARS WITH IMMEASURABLE JOY

On October 24, 1948, a historic inaugural ceremony of the Mangyongdae Revolution

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, looking after the students of the Mangyongdae Revolution School with motherly affection

School was held in the presence of the great leader according to the fatherly leader's far-sighted plan for the bereaved children of the revolutionaries.

Beaming with a bright smile on the auspicious day, she entered a classroom. Then she felt the blackboard with her hands and estimated the intensity of light in a room caused by the sunbeam streaming through windowpane while sitting in a little chair as if she were a pupil of this school.

After the celebration of the inauguration esteemed Kim Jong Suk came out to the side of Taedong-gang River adjacent to the hostel. She was followed by the revolutionary fighters with whom she had fought against Japanese imperialism.

Some bereaved children were singing and laughing in the school-building and the other neatly dressed children in uniforms were playing in the ground.

Looking at them with deep emotion, respected Kim Jong Suk said that she shed tears ceaselessly with immeasurable joy today. Now that such an excellent school was set up as wished by the dear General, she said that her heart would break at the thought of her comrades-in-arms who had past away before seeing today's happiness, tears filling her eyes.

Hearing the words of Kim Jong Suk, the revolutionary fighter of Juche type, the fighters there burst into tears at last.

How long way she walked on after return home in triumph to look for the bereaved children, putting off her calling at her dear relatives! And how many sleepless night she past so as to better dress them than any body else! On every fete day she used to present them with fruits grown by herself, paying a meticulous concern to their meal and refreshment. She was a loving mother, indeed.

In winter the mother came by parsleys with which to make up a medicine for a sick child. A

Basking in the Great Love

--A VISIT TO THE SINUIJU WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FACTORY--

Sometime ago we made a visit to the Sinuiju Women and Children's Clothing Factory.

It was just the hour for going to work.

Nursery teachers were taking over lovely children from young women workers.

This is an ordinary thing to be seen everywhere in our country and all our women are receiving such a benefit.

Now the women of our country are provided with all conditions so that they can advance into the society and work without any inconvenience. Nurseries and kindergartens are scattered in all parts of our country and the free compulsory education is put into effect. As a result, our women are happily living with no worry about the upbringing and education for their children, working with full enjoyment.

This notwithstanding, the fatherly leader was concerned about the women with three children or more lest they should feel any worries and saw to it that they work 6 hours a day, getting the pay for the 8-hour day. Thus, he showed warm loving care to them so that they could make the best use of spare hours to look after the house and give home training to their children.

boundlessly benign mother to us! Kim Jong Suk was that kind of woman.

AS AN ETERNAL MOTHER FOR BEREAVED CHILDREN

Late in spring when varieties of flowers were in full bloom and birds were singing, a merry recreation party was held on the hill of this school.

Beautiful songs were sung and dances performed merrily. They stated orally, too. Every time she was the first to give a clap and cheers to them.

It happened when the party was at its height.

A little boy named Sin Dal Ho learned belatedly that Kim Jong Suk was there, for he was absorbed in play in other place. So he came there running hurry-scurry.

But he was roughly dressed. His face and sleeves were covered with mud, and the buttons were torn off except the two on the top and last one. A sister of an upper class tied five buttons in a thread to prevent their scattering, so the rest buttons were all piled up on the last.

Embraced the little kid in her bosom, she patted him on the head and mopped his face with her handkerchief and dusted him up. The boy, too, began to shake off the dust with drooping head for shame.

Having looked at him for a while with a faint smile on her face, she sewed buttons on his coat.

The boy was standing motionless, gazing at her hands. Suddenly tears welled up in his eyes and trickled down his cheeks, at last on her hands.

He was too young to measure everything about her love, but his heart swelled with her warm affection.

The devoted mother Kim Jong Suk asked Sin Dal Ho and other children from whom they were given the clothes, looking round them tenderly.

"Our father General Kim Il Sung gave us", replied the children all at once.

Affirming them, she explained that the red stripe on their clothes meant for them to vigorously fight for the fatherland and people following their parents who had fought under the guidance of the great leader. Saying this, she set off a spark of loyalty in the hearts of the children who would succeed to our revolution.

After finishing her sewing, she adjusted his coat and asked what his aspiration was.

Lifting his head abruptly, the kid answered cheerfully, "I will become an airman"; another boy said clearly, "I will become a tankman", the other, "an engineer..." and "a navyman"...

(Continued on page 31)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our Party has not only brought about the social emancipation of the women but it has also made untiring efforts to provide better conditions for them so that they can participate widely in public life. Due to the profound interest of our Party, our women, as proud masters of the country along with the men, are now making an active contribution to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work."

We had a conversation with the working women of this factory about their boundless happiness and worthwhile life.

Mrs. Kim Dok Hi working at the Order Workteam said with emotion.

"It seemed but yesterday when the decision of the Cabinet was pronounced to introduce the 6-hour working day for the mothers with several children. Already 10 years have passed since then. At the thought of that, my heart is too full for words."

Having lost her husband at an early age during the Japanese imperialist rule, Mrs. Kim's mother had to feed her children by working as an ironing-woman at a socks and stockings' factory.

Sometimes she shut her innocent kids up in an empty room for factory-working; another times she was accompanied by Dok Hi of four who persisted in going with her.

When a foreman came close to her she used to hide Dok Hi under the floor.

One day Dok Hi, unable to bear any longer under the dark and choking floor, burst into tears.

That day her mother was expelled from the factory because she had children.

And not only she. During the days of Japanese imperialist rule all of our women were forced to lead such a miserable life.

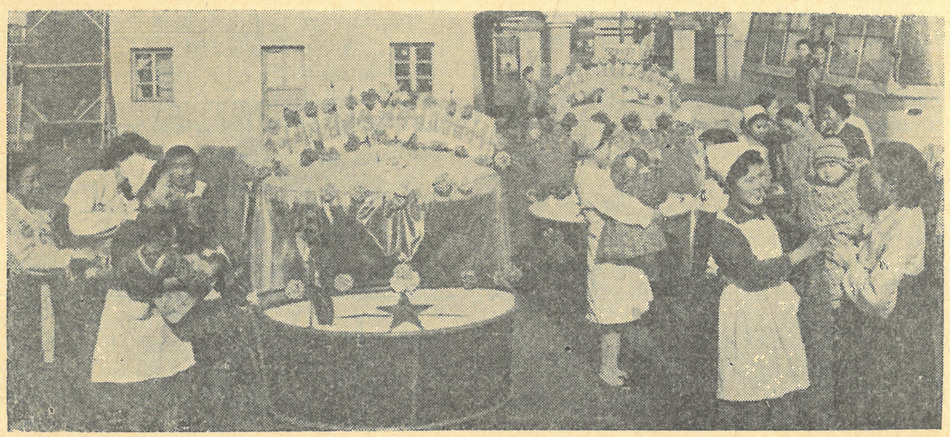
Having emancipated our women who had been oppressed and maltreated in the exploiter society from exploitation and oppression, the fatherly leader ensured them the same political freedom and rights with men and brought them up to be the builders of socialism and revolutionaries who are driving forth one of the two wheels of revolution vigorously.

The great leader saw to it that nurseries and kindergartens should be better built and managed so that the women could be engaged in productive labour without any worry. And he saw that the children should be provided with the best thing so as to grow them healthily and finely. He set forth the three major tasks of the technical revolution, one of which is to lighten the women's household chores. He saw to it that the food processing industry should be developed to make cooking-hour shorter. And he saw that large quantities of refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking pots and other kitchen utensils should be produced and supplied and that public service facilities including groceries, laundries and rice-cooking factories be built everywhere.

Veteran workteam-head Kim Sun Do of the factory said that we women receive greater benefit from the state than they deserve for their work in the factory. She added to say that she was not satisfied with her work done.

As if reflecting their burning heart, the machines were resounding loudly in every workplace and the sewers were making haste with their work.

While looking the reliable women training themselves to be revolutionaries in the worthwhile reality of the socialist construction our hearts were moved with the boundless thanks to the fatherly leader who shows them constant solicitudes so as to provide them with pride and honour of making revolution and real life.



The working women of our country joyfully work while leaving their children to the care of nurseries

Our Father Marshal Kim Il Sung

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving his on-the-spot guidance to Chonsam Co-op Farm, Anbyon County

Boundless is the glory and happiness of our people who live under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Therefore, our hearts are full of determination to retain intense loyalty to the fatherly leader for ever, holding him in high esteem till the end of the sun and the moon.

On the occasion of the New Year the children together with the entire people of the country sincerely wish the fatherly leader a long life and good health

An unprecedentedly rich crop, a boundlessly happy life

The workers for mechanization of the farm seething with the preparations for the farming of the new year

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung comes to see the pioneers of agricultural mechanization

The Five-point Nature-remaking Policy Is Being Carried out Vigorously

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the grand five-point nature-remaking policy at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The content of the five-point policy of nature-remaking put forward by the great leader is firstly to finish up the remainder of the construction of non-paddy irrigation setups, secondly to build sloping fields into terraced fields, thirdly to undertake the work for land adjustment and land amelioration, fourthly to carry out afforestation and water conservancy and fifthly to reclaim tideland.

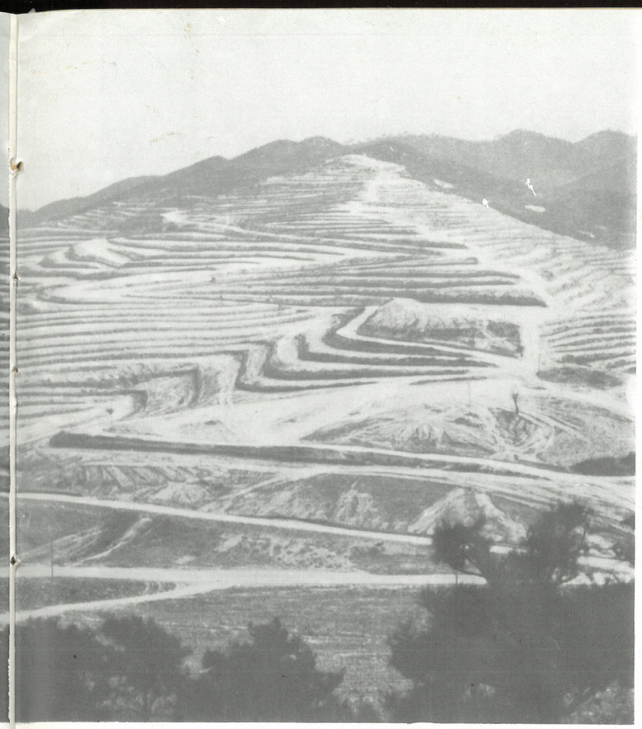
The respected and beloved leader has taught the content of the five-point nature-remaking policy and the ways for its realization one by one. He makes himself acquainted with the real state of progress in the nature-remaking projects on the spot, gives concrete guidance and solves knotty problems completely.

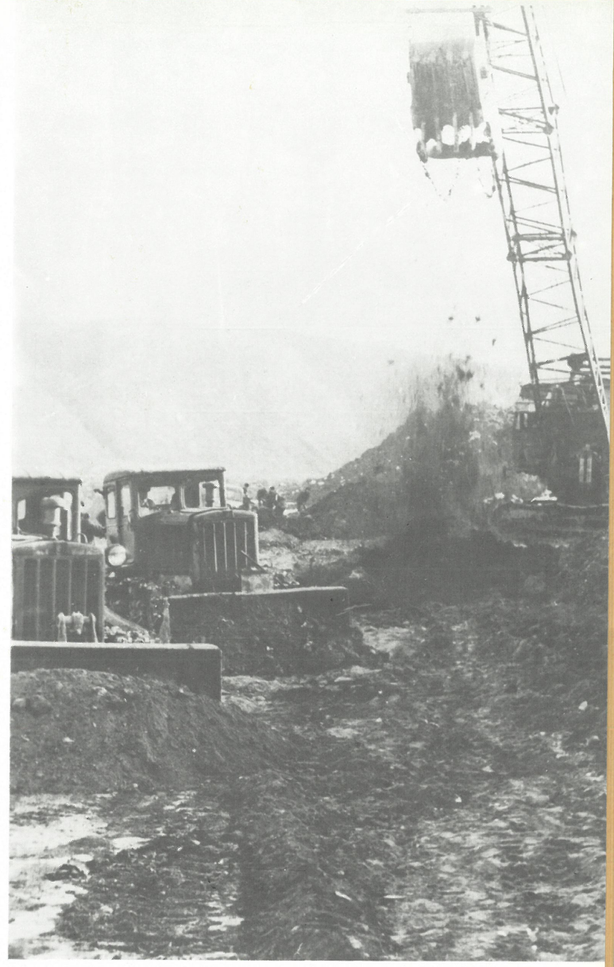
The struggle for the implementation of the five-point policy of nature-remaking is a struggle to achieve the 10 million ton grain production goal ahead of set time in our country and at the same time, it is a sacred struggle to provide our peasantry with more independent and creative life, freeing them from all fetters of nature including the influence of the cold front.

Now, the entire people of the whole country come out vigorously in the work of nature-remaking, beating the drum of revolution, and create fresh miracle and innovation day after day.

They work according to the prospective plan for the construction of terraced fields

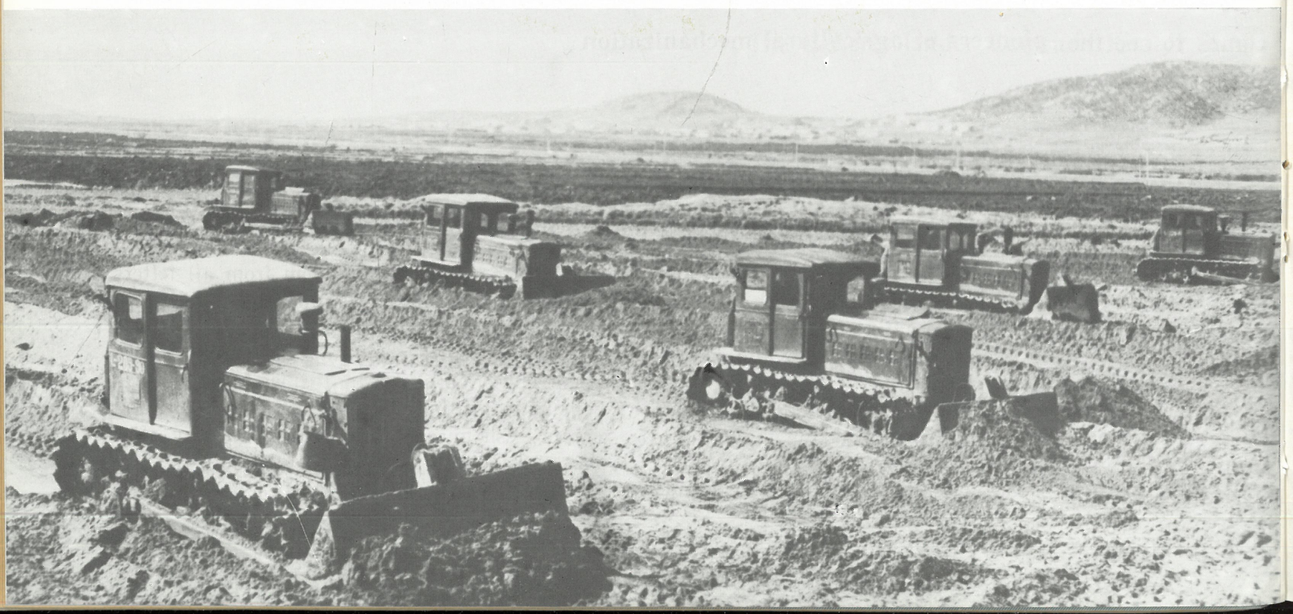
Until last year it was a sloping field. But a terraced field has made its appearance there promising a good harvest





Pioneers for mechanization carry on riparian works energetically

A vigorous work for land adjustment is in progress



The project of tideland reclamation is in full swing through a vigorous speed campaign

In hearty response to the teachings of the great leader, the women are going in high spirits to the countryside with materials necessary for the non-paddy irrigation

Our country-made tractors of high-quality are continuously sent to the countryside

The equipments for the rural irrigation are mass-produced

"Let Me See Father Marshal KIM IL SUNG"

—A Story about a Little South Korean Girl Sold Off to France—

Thirty years have elapsed since our people who had lived as a homogeneous nation in the same land through five thousand years of history were divided into the north and south.

During this long period our people have been suffering untold misfortunes and pains from the country's split by the US imperialists and their stooges.

Talking, on November 6, 1975, with Japanese scholars on a visit to our country, the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Sometime ago, when I went to Algeria, I learned that a French woman had bought a little south Korean girl to foster her. She has grown up now to think of things for herself. She heard that President Kim Il Sung was coming from Korea, and said to her foster mother that she would meet me. The French woman told her that she, a mere little girl, could not meet President Kim Il Sung, because I would have no time to see her on account of a busy schedule and the Algerian government would not allow, and so she had better call at the Korean embassy later.... I suffered a bitter pain from the fact that children of our nation are sold to different parts of the world to live in strangers' houses.

"A large number of Korean children have been sold to France, Italy, Sweden, Denmark and many other European countries. The south Korean hooligans should be blamed for such national misery. This is just what the traitors to the nation do."

The fatherly leader feels it bitter that a large number of children of our nation are sold to different parts of the world to suffer all manner of humiliation and maltreatment. Taking the fatherly leader's words to heart, our people rap indignantly the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for bartering away the country and the nation and feel the crying need of an immediate end to the tragic split of our nation.

UNDER THE MARSEILLES SKY

One day in July 1974, we, doctors of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, working at the Thenia hospital a little away from Algiers, the capital of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, happened to see a little strange Korean girl standing alone in the hospital courtyard. She looked 11 years old.

Our doctor Chon Chang Ryol who was in charge of the female inpatients went up to her and asked:

"Little dear, who are you?"

"...."

In reality she could not speak Korean.

The doctor kindly asked in French if she was a Korean.

Suddenly the girl began to sob and went away stealthily.

She was small for her age. Her shoulder was slender and her face was pale and gloomy....

She was a poor south Korean girl who had been sold to far off France as a victim of the traitorous human trade of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are bartering away even children as lifelong slaves for a few dollars.

That day we, doctors, called on her foster mother. She was a French woman named Bol, who was teaching at the nurses' training school attached to the Thenia hospital. We heard from her the horrid tragic story about the little girl from cursed south Korea....

It was one summer day in 1964, thirteen years ago, a horrible incident occurred in Marseilles, a port of France.

An airplane carrying south Korean children alighted on this city.

Back in the mid-16th century its port was alive with slave ships carrying African Negroes.

Hundreds of years later, in the mid-20th century, when human civilization has highly developed and people claim human dignity more strongly, when the clink of shackles binding the Negro-slaves has long gone with the current of history, the traitors to the nation in south Korea, the present-day slave traders, made again the sky over the port city ring with heartrending cries of helpless little slaves.

They were part of 556 south Korean children sold that year to the United States, France, Sweden and West Germany. On

a market they were surrounded suffocatingly with merchants and burst into crying for fear.

The "South Korean Branch of the Holt Children's Welfare Society" handed these children to "Teredjom," a slave-trade firm in France. They were all under four years of age.

The little bigger ones were bound hand by twos with nylon strings lest they should run away and one or two-year olds were in baskets or square boxes like birds in cage.

Each of them had a trade-mark-like card mentioning its age, weight and health.

Those who saw in them their future servants, nursemaids or gatekeepers tried to make a better bargain, looking at these speaking "good" with a greedy eye.

The little girl, the foster girl of the French woman Bol, was sold to a French woman on the horrible slave market that day.

Then the girl was one year old, and could speak nothing but the word "ma." She was born in Mapo ward, Seoul, south Korea.

The French woman who bought her lived next door to Bol. Changing clothes to the little girl, she found in her old clothes a note bearing her name, "Yun Son Ya," which was written neatly.

But Son Ya was even deprived of her name. She was named "Patima" by the French woman who bought her.

This was how her bitter life in an alien land began.

The French woman treated Son Ya, torn apart from her mother's warm bosom too early, like a big child and forced her to unconditionally obey her family.

As days went by, she came to know that she was sold out.

Thinking of this, she could not keep back her tears.

Hers was a subhuman life. Son Ya was treated worse than the dog in her master's house. Every day of her life was a succession of insult and humiliation. Now she was forced to wash clothes for the French family and do kitchen work, plus cleaning rooms.

On account of drudgery unfitted for a little girl and humiliation, Son Ya could not grow to a proper height and lay in her sickbed quite often.

So the cruel French woman, grumbling that she chose a weak servant, whipped her and scolded her many times a day. She sold Son Ya to Bol, her neighbour, for 1,200 dollars.

In early 1974, when Son Ya was 11 years old, she went to Algeria together with her foster parents. Bol's husband came to Algeria to teach at the Bumerdes Fuel-Chemical Industry College....

When we doctors heard this tear-bringing story about her from the French woman Bol, our hearts were fit to break. We hugged Son Ya tightly.

At this sight, all nurses and patients in the hospital shed tears.

I WOULD LIKE TO BE UNDER THE WING OF FATHER MARSHAL

From that day on, she came to the hospital to see us almost every day, following the French woman Bol teaching at the nurses' training school attached to the hospital.

We doctors were glad to see her. She felt most happy to be with us.

It happened on March 30, 1975. Many of us doctors were leaving for the homeland.

The thought of leaving her alone in a foreign land bitterly pained us. So, before departure, we went to see her.

At the sight of us prepared for travel, she cast down her sorrow-ridden eyes and said in tears: "Can't I go with you, doctors?"

She continued: "You know I am a Korean, Why can't I go to my country? Why?...."

She shook a doctor's arm violently. Tears streamed down her face.

Doctor Kim clasped her hand in his arms and said:

"Son Ya, don't cry! Don't! Father Marshal Kim Il Sung will before long take all the poor children like you to our fatherland. Let's see again then!"

He could not find any other proper words to soothe her.

Time passed on. It was on May 27, 1975.

That day the respected and beloved leader of our people, President Kim Il Sung, who had been making a historic tour of Algeria, receiving the warmest welcome and the deepest respect unprecedented in African history, visited the Bumerdes Fuel-Chemical Industry College.

The route gay with all colours of bunting and flags and streamers was lined with great multitudes of welcoming people who came out from early morning, carrying various beautiful flowers, to see the respected and beloved leader.

Among the welcomers was Yun Son Ya.

With great joy at the news of the fatherly Marshal's visit to Algeria, she impatiently waited for this happy moment to come. From the moment she saw the car carrying the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung in the distance she raised her two hands high and shouted manse *(hurrah) again and again at the top of her voice.*

"Long live President Kim Il Sung!"

How much she had longed to see the fatherly Marshal!

That night she could not sleep.

She went to the room of her foster mother Bol and awoke her by shaking, and said, holding Bol's hands:

"Let me see father Marshal Kim Il Sung."

This greatly surprised the French woman Bol.

"Why, all of a sudden?"

"I must see father Marshal without fail!"

Her heart was throbbing violently with excitement.

The French woman persuaded her, saying that she, a mere little girl, could not see President Kim Il Sung because he would have no time to meet her on account of his busy schedule and the Algerian government would not allow, and so she had better call at the Korean embassy later.

She, however, was stubborn.

"No, I am sure father Marshal would find time to see me. I know he loves children above everybody else. I can't meet father Marshal forever after he leaves Algeria! I can't...!"

She burst into weeping.

The French woman soothed her, but bitter tears streamed down her cheeks.

It was her only hope, her heart's desire, to see the fatherly leader.

The girl firmly believed that only the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung could deliver her from sorrow-ridden life in a foreign land and she could enjoy as much happiness as she pleased only under his warm wing, only in the bosom of the motherland.

"Let me see father Marshal Kim Il Sung."

This earnest appeal of the girl which touches the hearts of people is the heart's call for help of all the south Korean children who were sold to strange lands; it is an indictment to the whole world of the fiendish inhuman act committed by the cutthroat Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who put the shackles of slavery on them and sold them off to make them suffer maltreatment and death; and it is their ardent desire to be under the warm care of the fatherly leader at an early date.

Busy as he is with leading the revolution and construction, the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has availed himself of every opportunity of meeting delegations from various countries to talk about the south Korean girl whom he failed to meet during his visit to Algeria. With a great sorrow, he is very anxious about the children of our nation who have been sold out to alien countries and suffered all sorts of maltreatment and contempt.

Our people are fighting more tenaciously to frustrate at once the barbarous acts of selling out children committed by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, drive out the US imperialist aggressors from south Korea and wipe out their hirelings; thus they are surely to remove all hardships and misfortunes by the division of the country and the nation and to bring earlier the glorious day when the entire people of north and south Korea will lead a happy life together holding the great leader in high esteem in a reunified country.

(Continued from page 19)

She praised them for their good ideas. And she took hold of Sin Dal Ho's hands and said earnestly he should become an airman following the will of father General.

Having kept her words in his heart, Sin Dal Ho fought gallantly and performed great feats in the past Fatherland Liberation War in a way worthy of the revolutionary fighter of the great leader.

And not only Comrade Sin Dal Ho. All the bereaved children of the revolutionaries holding the fatherly leader in high esteem, have grown up to be the men of the bodyguards, the rank of loyalty, who are fighting for the great leader and the glorious Party centre at the risk of their lives.

Kim Jong Suk, the indomitable revolutionary fighter of Juche type, is not with us now, but she shines brilliantly as ever on the hill of Mangyongdae as the eternal mother of the bereaved children of the revolutionaries, rearing them as the ranks of loyalty.

Three Principles and Five-Point Policy for National Reunification Clarified by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The Korean people have been suffering misfortunes of territorial partition and national split for more than 30 years owing to the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism and its policy of aggression.

The split of Korea is bringing untold national miseries and sufferings to our people and women.

The independent and peaceful reunification of the divided country is the supreme national task of our people the solution of which brooks no further delay.

From the first days of the country's division owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression army, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, regarding the country's reunification as the supreme task of the nation, clarified the most principled and reasonable policies to correctly solve the reunification question and has given infallible guidance to the struggle of our people for their materialization.

In his historic speech made on August 6, 1971 the great leader set forth the save-the-nation measures for preventing the perpetual division of the country and accelerating the cause of reunification with our people's own efforts and saw to it that a historic north-south joint statement with three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—as its main content was made public.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The high-level talks between the north and south and the north-south joint statement have opened up a bright prospect for our nation in its struggle to bring about the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The spirit of the north-south joint statement on the peaceful reunification of the country by the efforts of the Koreans themselves, free from foreign interference, has evoked the sympathy of all the Korean people and the world at large."

The first principle of national reunification made clear in the north-south joint statement is to reunify the country independently on the principle of national self-determination, without relying on outside forces or their interference.

This principle of independence demands that the US imperialists withdraw from south Korea and they and other outside forces must not interfere in the reunification question of our country.

The principle of reunifying the country by peaceful means is to attain national reunification by peaceful means without recourse to force of arms against each other. This principle calls upon both sides to refrain from sayings and doings that would aggravate the situation.

The principle of promoting great national unity transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system requires both sides not to force their system upon another side but to ensure the democratization of society and the freedom of political activities for all parties, all groupings and personages of all strata.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity show our nation the surest road to peaceful solution of the national reunification question through the efforts of the internal forces of the nation, in firm unity with the uplifted banner of independence, brooking no interference by all foreign forces.

After the announcement of the north-south joint statement the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made positive efforts to carry the agreed points of the joint statement into effect as early as possible and to realize the long-cherished aspiration of the whole nation for reunification.

As a concrete step for sincerely implementing the three principles of national reunification elucidated in the north-south joint statement, we proposed, first of all, the question of realizing collaboration between the north and the south covering all fields of politics, military affairs, diplomacy, economy and culture. Furthermore, we put forward the five-point proposal for removing the present military confrontation between north and south as a matter of most urgency and key importance for facilitating the dialogue.

The south Korean authorities would have had no reason to refuse this fair and reasonable proposal if they had really wanted peaceful reunification as long as they had agreed upon the three principles for national reunification with us.

But the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the manipulation of US imperialism dragged out the dialogue, talking about the confrontation and division in stead of unity, collaboration and reunification which we advocated. And finally they made public a so-called "special foreign policy statement on peace and reunification" which openly revealed their real intention of dividing Korea into two states permanently in wanton violation of the July 4 joint statement.

All these facts vividly show who really makes endeavors for the reunification and peace of the country and who seeks the country's split and pursues the intensification of confrontation and tension.

In his historic speech made on June 23, 1973 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a new five-point policy for national reunification with an earnest desire to overcome the difficulty lying on the way to reunification and realize the country's peaceful reunification, the national aspiration, at the earliest possible date.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Our five-point policy for national reunification is: to remove military confrontation and lessen tensions between north and south, to realize many-sided cooperation and interchange between north and south, to convene a Great National Congress comprising representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organizations from the north and south, to institute a north-south Confederation under the single nomenclature of Confederal Republic of Koryo, and to enter the UN under the single nomenclature—Confederal Republic of Koryo."

"US imperialist aggressors, get out of south Korea at once!" (Poster)

The first of the basic content of the five-point policy for national reunification set forth by the great leader is, first of all, to remove military confrontation and lessen tensions between north and south in order to improve the relations between the north and south of Korea and to accelerate the country's peaceful reunification.

To remove military confrontation and tensions between north and south is the most urgent, vital problem in dispelling misunderstanding and distrust, deepening mutual understanding and trust, creating an atmosphere of great national unity, improving north-south relations, and in achieving the country's peaceful reunification. The solution of this fundamental problem alone makes it possible to find satisfactory solutions to any problems, major or minor, related with national reunification.

The second of the five-point policy for national reunification is to accomplish many-sided cooperation and interchange between north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields in order to improve north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification.

Many-sided cooperation and interchange are of tremendous importance in rejoining the severed bonds of the nation and providing preconditions for reunification.

The third of the five-point policy for national reunification is to enable the broad masses of people of all strata in the north and the south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification in order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people.

For the solution of the country's reunification question on our people's own strength in any case in conformity with the national desire and the interests of people it is necessary to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of the people from all walks of life and representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south.

The fourth of the five-point policy for national reunification is to institute a north-south Confederation under the single national nomenclature.

The founding of the Confederal Republic of Koryo acceptable to both the north and the south will open up the decisive phase in bringing about allround contact and cooperation between north and south and hastening complete reunification.

The fifth of the five-point policy for national reunification is that our country should be prevented from being split into two Koreas permanently as a result of freezing the present na-

Five-Point Nature-Remaking Policy Presented by the Great Leader

At the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held last year the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point policy of nature-remaking that would stand as another landmark in the development of the rural economy of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The five-point policy of nature-remaking is firstly to finish up the remainder of the construction of non-paddy irrigation setups, secondly to build sloping fields into terraced fields, thirdly to undertake the work for land adjustment and land amelioration, fourthly to carry out afforestation and water conservancy and fifthly to reclaim tideland."

The five-point nature-remaking policy originated by the great leader is a magnificent plan for the socialist rural construction that makes it possible to overcome any unfavourable natural and climatic condition and develop our agriculture in high tempo stably and steadily, and is an important political task of freeing our farmers even from the fetters of nature and providing them with better condition for an independent and creative life.

Our Party's policy of grand nature-remaking presented at the plenary meeting affords a high testimony of the wise leadership and extraordinary revolutionary sweep of the great leader who leads the whole Party and the entire people continuously to new victories, shaping bold and active policies of struggle and the most correct ways with a marvelous insight into the requirements of revolutionary development and mature problems arising in life. At the same time it affords another brilliant example of art of leadership of the great leader who pushes ahead with our revolution and construction steadily while turning an unfavourable condition to favourable one and actively coping with the severe influence of the cold front sweeping all over the world.

What is most important in the five-point nature-remaking policy is to vigorously wage the struggle for completing non-paddy irrigation.

Irrigation is the most important work in the nature-remaking projects for the development of agriculture. As agricultural production is much influenced by the natural and climatic condition a high and stable yield cannot be expected without irrigation. Under the wise guidance of the great leader our country presented irrigation as the most important task in the rural technical revolution and carried on a vigorous struggle for it. As a result, paddy fields together with dry fields in the plain areas have already been brought under irrigation and its system was built up. In our country where non-paddy fields hold a great proportion in the total area of the arable land, the biggest reserve of future agricultural production lies in the cultivation of non-paddy field crop.

To complete the remainder of dry field irrigation, namely that of the in-between and mountainous areas will contribute to prevention of crop failure not only in rice farming but also in dry field farming for good and increase of per-unit-area yields of non-paddy field crop markedly.

We will irrigate 400,000 hectares of non-paddy fields in two or three years to come on a nationwide movement.

The second important task in the five-point policy of nature-remaking is to construct lots of terraced fields.

Now our country has nearly 200,000 hectares of sloping fields with a gradient of 16 degrees or more. Our country is made up of many mountainous areas. That is why building sloping fields into terraced fields constitutes one of the important ways for increased grain production. The said project makes it possible to prevent the land from being washed away while changing it into fertile one and increase the per-unit-area grain yields by several times than now through introducing an irrigation system and realize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture in the in-between and mountainous areas, too.

In our country 150,000-200,000 hectares of terraced fields are to be built in a few years to come.

The third task in the five-point policy of nature-remaking is to powerfully push ahead with the work of land adjustment and land amelioration.

Land adjustment is the work of rezoning all the paddy and non-paddy fields into the standardized partitions for the introduction of the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization—through reduction of footpaths between rice-fields, the removal of ridges and piles of stones in the dry fields and readjustment of both sides of railways, high roads and water routes. Land adjustment will result in the grain output increase through wider areas of new land and bring about an industrialization and modernization of agriculture by realizing its comprehensive mechanization and overall chemicalization.

Work to improve land is to turn all paddy and non-paddy fields into fertile land.

When land adjustment and land amelioration be carried out energetically new land will be gained more and grain production be raised by increasing the per-unit-area yields of the crops.

The fourth important task in the five-point policy of nature-remaking is to carry out afforestation and water conservancy well.

Afforestation and water conservancy are an important work for the consolidation of the foundation for agricultural production, and without carrying them out well irrigation and terraced fields would fail to bring about the desired effect.

In our country all rivers and streams will be improved so that no damage may occur by any downpour.

The fifth important task in the five-point policy of nature-remaking is to reclaim tideland.

Reclamation of tideland is the far-sighted plan for the grand nature-remaking work to further increase cultivated acreage in our country that is limited in arable land while changing the appearance of our country. The work requires various kinds of technique, huge investment and a long space of time.

In our country 100,000 hectares of tideland will be reclaimed in the future.

The five-point nature-remaking policy advanced by the great leader is indeed a grand nature-remaking project, gigantic in scale and scope.

Today we boast the infallible guidance of the great leader and the invincible might of our people united firmly around him, and the firm industrial foundations based on the independent national economy as well as rich experiences in nature-remaking which was carried out by our own design, our technique and through our own efforts.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people have risen as one man for the successful implementation of the five-point policy of nature-remaking. They will never fail to achieve the 10 million ton grain production goal, overcoming the influence of the cold front and thus raise high a flag of complete victory in the solution of the socialist rural question.

tional division and that north and south should also work together in the field of external activity.

In order to prevent the country from being split into two permanently the north and the south should not enter the UN separately, and if they want to enter the UN before the country's reunification, they should do so as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the Confederation is set up.

The five-point policy for national reunification made clear by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a genuinely patriotic, great national-salvation programme which reflects the unanimous desire and will of the whole nation to prevent the permanent division of the country and achieve the reunification and unity of the nation and, accordingly, it is a most fair and reasonable proposal acceptable to anyone.

The five-point policy for national reunification put forward by the great leader accords not only with the interests of the Korean people but also with those of the peaceloving peoples the world over while constituting a great contribution to bringing a durable peace to Korea and preserving peace in Asia.

That is why this policy enjoys undivided support and welcome from all the peaceloving countries and peoples of the world as well as the entire Korean people.

The Korean people, upholding the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, will thoroughly frustrate the "two Koreas" machinations of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their henchmen, and accomplish the cause of national reunification without fail.

Drawing the Women into Society and Their Revolutionization

Today, upholding the red banner of the three revolutions unfolded by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the women of our country are vigorously turning one of the two wheels of revolution on the road of general march for dyeing the whole society in the Juche idea.

Our women who were subjected to maltreatment and humiliation kept house-bound in the past exploiter society are now full-fledged masters of the country and society and take charge of important posts in the revolution and construction under the boundless benevolence of the great leader.

Now women account for nearly a half of labour force in the industry, agriculture and other domains of the national economy and they have firmly prepared themselves as true revolutionaries of Juche type by ceaselessly training and revolutionizing themselves in the vigorous struggle for grand socialist construction.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has made an all-round illumination that bringing out women into society is one of the important ways for their revolutionization and working-classization and most wisely led the struggle for its realization.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...If women are to be revolutionized and working-classized, they must be brought out into society so that they may participate in public activities. Only when women come out into the world can they lead better organized, political lives and steadily temper themselves through actual revolutionary work."

To launch out into society is one of the fundamental conditions for the realization of women's revolutionization and working-classization.

The revolutionization and working-classization of women is a work of making them true revolutionaries of Juche type by relieving them, freed long since from exploitation and oppression, from all sorts of ideological, technical and cultural backwardness left over from old society.

If women coop themselves up at home, without leading public lives, they cannot be freed from the ideological, technical and cultural backwardness.

Only when women come out into the world can they participate in the public labour and lead better organizational, political lives and through this can they make themselves real revolutionaries with the firm revolutionary world outlook of Juche.

Revolutionary practice and organizational life are the best school for the revolutionary education and tempering of people.

Through organizational life as well as the vigorous practical struggle for fully blooming the far-sighted plans of the great leader in this land the women absorb incessantly the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea and deeply realize its correctness and invincible vitality through experiences and foster unbounded loyalty to the fatherly leader and cultivate their organizational spirit, collectivism and strong revolutionary will.

And through the revolutionary practice and collective work they accumulate rich experiences in harnessing nature and raise their level of technique and skill. And through that they extend their knowledge about society and nature and cultural attainments by participating in the study courses, various meetings and political functions.

Like this, drawing the women into society enables them to temper themselves revolutionarily and accumulate practical experiences in the worthwhile struggle for socialist construction and lead better organizational and political lives so as to reliably prepare themselves as fine builders of socialism with noble traits and quality of revolutionaries of Juche type, as revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to the great leader.

On the basis of the scientific clarification of the role and significance of women's launching into society in their revolutionization, the great leader has set forth the problem of bringing out women into society as an important policy of our Party for emancipating them and showed deep attention and solicitude for its realization from the first days when the working class seized power.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Despite the tremendous state expense, in order to revolutionize and working-classize women, our Party positively encourages women to launch out into society and urges many more of them to take up work."

The drawing of women into society is a difficult and enormous work demanding strenuous and patient ideological education and struggle, tremendous state expense.

With the lofty aim of revolutionizing and working-classizing women the great leader personally took necessary measures one after another to successfully push ahead with this difficult work and ensured every condition for their launching out into society in spite of much state expense.

To foster proper attitude toward labour is an important point in the work of bringing out women into society.

Because most women in the past exploiter society lived within the narrow confines of their home depending upon men, shut off from social labour, and the outmoded idea to live supported by men remains much in their mind.

The great leader scientifically penetrating deep into such a state of affairs saw to it that along with the ideological education to make women have the right view and attitude toward labour an ideological struggle should be launched to encourage them to take an active part in work for society.

Thus, the attitude of master toward social labour has been established among the women and an active movement was started among them to launch into society.

To let women go out into the world employment must be arranged for them.

Without employment it is impossible for women to work in society.

The great leader had local industrial factories built up in every part of the country along with the central light industrial factories and thus provided women with worthwhile and happy employments, and in consideration of those women who could not go out into society because of their family reasons he had home workteams set up to enable them to work at home for society.

The great leader showed deep consideration for ensuring all the working women ample conditions for working without worries.

The great leader has ensured all conditions for women to launch out into society: he has established modernly-equipped creches, kindergartens and children's wards everywhere women work and live, has public service establishments largely increased in number and he has taken a series of state measures such as the paid maternity leave system and 6-hour workday system for the women having three and more children to care for.

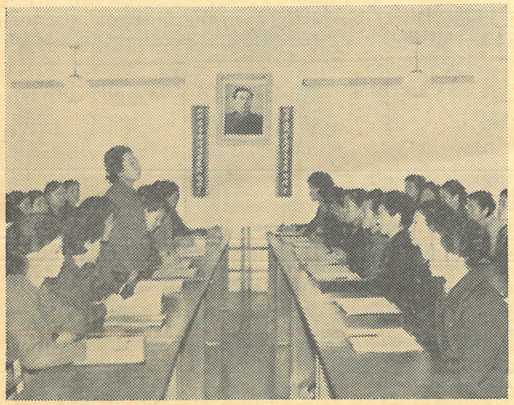
At the Fifth Congress of our glorious Party the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enunciated that after the realization of the socialist industrialization it is one of the three major tasks of technical revolution to fully emancipate the women from the heavy burden of the kitchen and household chores.

Thus he let our women launch out more actively into society to better contribute to the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

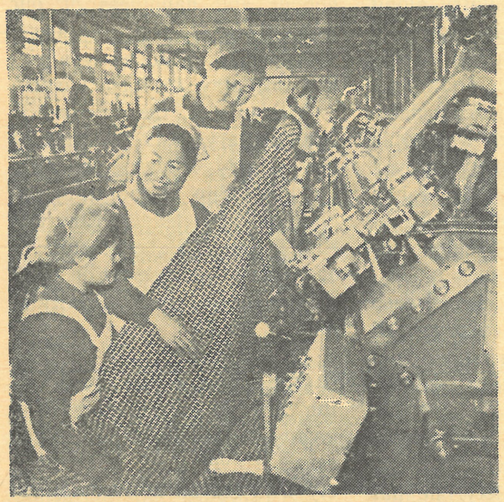
Boundless indeed is the pride, honour and happiness of our women who are tempered as revolutionaries of Juche type giving full play to their wisdom and talents at the worthwhile revolutionary posts assigned by the fatherly leader, upholding the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a benefactor of our women's emancipation, with utmost reverence and loyalty to him.

Yet more brilliant is the future of our women who are devoting their all on the one road of loyalty to the realization of the cause of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea following the great leader and the glorious Party.

Upholding the New Year Address of the Fatherly Leader



They make a deep study of the Juche idea of the great leader



High-quality knit goods are continuously produced

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

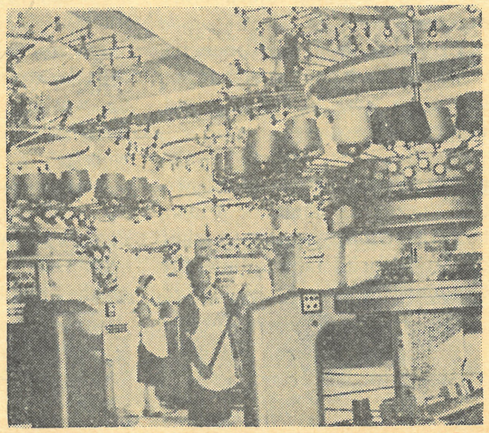
"We should continue to energetically carry on the three revolutions for successful fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks confronting us this year. Basing ourselves on the achievements already made in the three revolutions, we should further deepen and develop the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, and actively enlist the inexhaustible energy and creative ingenuity of the masses to bring about a new upswing in all domains of revolution and construction."

In hearty response to the New Year Address of the fatherly leader the workers of the Wonsan Knit Goods Factory are bringing about a new innovation and leap in their first work this year by vigorously conducting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

The women workers of this factory pursue effective studies so as to firmly arm themselves with the immortal Juche idea by stepping up ideological revolution before anything else and make it a rule to conduct passing on technique and technical study for further raising the quality of knit goods. Besides they take good care of the equipment of knitting machines and operate all machines at full capacity, making knit goods sincerely as if they are their own dress. They are waging an energetic struggle to produce more knit goods, sparing even a strand of yarn and a piece of cloth.

Thus they overfulfilled the first day's production plan this year on all indices.

They will be crowned with honour of overfulfilling this year's plan without fail with the uplifted red banner of three revolutions, upholding the Party's revolutionary slogan, "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" and "Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!"



Splendid work place, joyful work

Wunggi Full of Vitality with New Life

Not long ago we visited the Wunggi County Combined Farm situated at the northeastern tip of the country.

Getting off the train, we commanded panoramic view of Wunggi town.

Towering apartment houses, schools, factories, big and small, and broad straight streets as well as fleets of large ships sailing in and out of the port....

At the first glance we felt the town pulsating with a new life.

Though he was busy with the state affairs, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, made time to give on-the-spot guidance to Wunggi County on several occasions, and mapped out a bright future for the county, showing profound repeated concern for it.

Before going round the county, we traced the course of the on-the-spot guidance of the fatherly leader with deep emotion.

In bygone days of Japanese imperialist rule, Wunggi County was known to be unfit for human habitation for its hilly and marshy land where even millet did not grow well due to frequent damages by frost.

But now it has turned into a land of plenty, people's paradise good to live in under the wise guidance of the great leader.

On March 16, 1959, the fatherly leader made a personal visit to Wunggi, concerned for its people.

Forgetful of rest and meal, the respected and beloved leader went round all the villages, hills, high and low, and primeval marshes upon his arrival to acquire a first-hand knowledge of natural and economic conditions of the locality.

After acquainting himself with the situation of Wunggi County down to details, the great leader said that fisheries and agriculture should be developed simultaneously in the county with stress on stock-breeding and founded a combined farm covering the whole county as a model for transition from co-operative property to all-people property.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

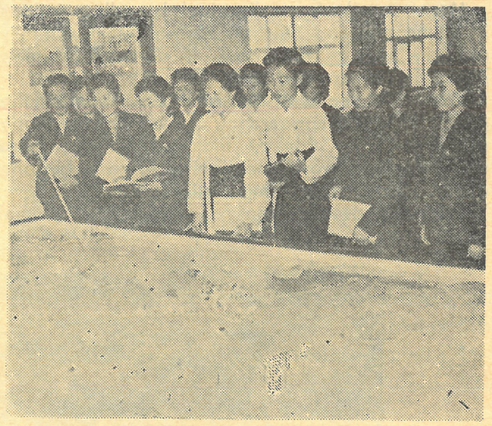
Let's found a large combined farm here Wunggi and manage it in an exemplary way.

The course of the large combined farm to be organized in Wunggi County is to produce milk, butter, powdered milk extensively by raising milch cows and turn out veal and duck meat in great quantities and combine fresh-water fish breeding and cultivation of shallow-sea products including oyster, shell-fish and sea-cucumber with the fishing industry....

If thing would come to this, the people in Wunggi County can be well off.

After the county combined farm was founded by the fatherly leader, it made vigorous strides toward a bright morrow. Just then, on June 12, 1968, the great leader made another visit to Wunggi County and personally settled all problems in the management system and operation of the farm.

Thanks to the favour of the fatherly leader who has given a constant guidance to Wunggi County to make it a good model of all-people property, it is showing its splendid vitality to the full.



Brighter is the future of the Wunggi County Combined Farm

Now, we headed for Sosura following a glorious course imbued deeply with the warm love of the great leader and the glorious Party. Herds of fat calves were meandering leisurely through hills and valleys ranging from Kulpo to Pupo and Sosura. The Nanchi and Kulpo plains, once overgrown with weeds, have turned into smiling fields of grain and pasture land vibrant with life and energy.

Sosura nestles cosily at the foot of a hill with modern houses standing in a row, school, hospital, stores, kindergarten, nursery, bath house and barber's shop forming in line in an orderly way.

With bus services opened and water pipes laid, the village has become as good as a town to live in.

Before liberation not a school could be found here. But, now it has a primary school and a senior middle school where hundreds of children re-

ceive 11-year education till their working age, without paying a penny.

We called at the dairy farm, a pride of Sosura. We went round the calf-raising, fattening and milking sub-workteams one after another and got to the milk processing sub-workteams. Equipped with modern facilities, the processing sub-workteam was producing butter, powdered milk and acidophilus milk in great quantities.

We heard with great delight that such kind of modernly equipped large dairy farms are found in Sahoe and Kuryongpyong, too.

Sosura is, indeed, a land good to live in, a land where a new life is in full bloom.

But such great changes are not confined to Sosura. A duck factory with an annual capacity of thousands of tons of duck meat has made its appearance in Pupo district where the people had led a life of dire poverty in the past, and there came into being in Kulpo-ri a fresh-water fish farm, a large-scale fish-production centre, that is also engaged in shallow-sea culture and fishing.

Moreover, there are livestock breeding stations in Wungsang and Paekhak districts that annually produce tens of thousands of domestic animals including sheep and pig.

We could see well the progress made by the county from the appearance of over ten modernly equipped local industry factories. In fact, there was no factory worth mentioning there in bygone days under Japanese imperialist rule.

With the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, the local industry relying on the raw material resources of the county has grown at amazing speed.

The up-to-date cold-storage shop with a capacity of thousands of tons stores up hundreds of tons of livestock products and fish, and carry them to the processing shop every day.

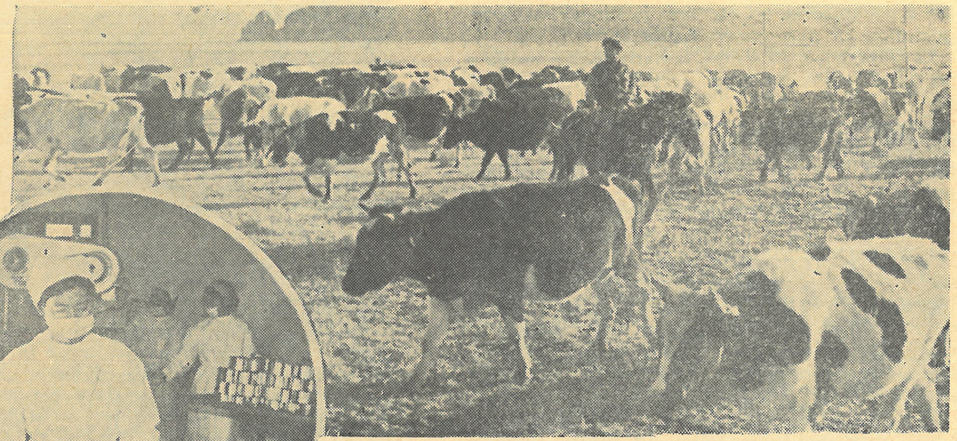
The general foodstuff factory and the vegetable-processing shop produce a large variety of nutrition foodstuffs for the people from meat and by-products of agriculture turned out in the county.

The thoroughly mechanized pharmaceutical factory turns out highly efficacious medicine to protect the health of the county people.

A large quantity of low-priced and good daily necessaries and consumer goods are produced in the textile and clothing shops, the women's and children's dress-making factories, the daily necessaries' shop and the paper manufacturing shop.

Thus, under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader and amid his great love and deep care, this combined farm has turned into a place of plenty and happy life and it is advancing toward a brighter morrow.

Tracing the history of Wunggi overflowing with happiness and glory, we felt our hearts swell with the pride of attending the great leader, holding him in high esteem. And we left there with a firm determination to practice intense loyalty to the fatherly leader and the glorious Party.



A herd of milch cow meandering

At a foodstuff factory

"We should not only give medical treatment but also do the preventive work on a mass scale by using mineral waters and hot-springs abundant in our country in a diverse way."

KIM IL SUNG

Sindok Spring Water

World-famous Sindok spring water, alias Kumgang spring water, gushes out of a remote place deep in mountainous region of the Sindok area, Onchon County of our country.

There is a great demand of the Sindok spring water day by day not only among our people but also foreigners, for it has various mineral matters beneficial to health and good taste.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed every solicitude to our people so that they could drink this water at will.

Being good for health, this water is efficacious in preventing beforehand or treating stomach disorder, skin disease and high blood-pressure. Regular drinking of this water makes the skin soft and fair and life longer.

In the days of Japanese imperialist rule before liberation, this water was used exclusively by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their stooges, and our people were not allowed to drink it.

Thanks to the loving care of the fatherly leader, now this water has come into the possession of the people who are the masters of the country.

The fatherly leader saw to it that a modern water processing factory should be built to enable our people to widely use this water.

A great deal of Sindok spring water is processed at this factory every day and it is sealed in bottles, big and small.

Sindok spring water well-known in the world!

Everywhere in our country, in shops, restaurants or trains this water gains public favour. And it is well received abroad, too.

Sindok Spring Water is bottled off in succession

"In south Korea today, a large number of youth and children cannot go to school and students even sell their blood to earn school expenses."

KIM IL SUNG

Dark Sides of South Korean Society

Downtrodden Children

Hasegawa Ichitaro (a Japanese)

Sometime ago, I had been to south Korea at the invitation of my old friend Mr. Li (50 years), a high school teacher in the Songbuk District, Seoul. During my sojourn I got a considerable acquaintance with south Korean affairs.

Back home, I tried to write an account of all that happened in south Korea. But at first I could not but decline it for a while for fear that my telling truth would incur a danger for Mr. Li living under the unprecedentedly fascist repressive tyranny in south Korea. This was not a mere overcare.

During my stay in south Korea I came to fully understand that south Korea today has been reduced to a land of darkness without democracy where the fascist dictatorship is ruling the roast.

Resorting to the forces of fascist repression the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are suppressing and killing innocent people and democratic figures every day, and cooking up murderous evil laws at random and deteriorating them. The south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and puppet police surpass by far even notorious "special secret service police" in the period of Japanese imperialism. During my sojourn there, the villainous puppet clique fabricated an evil ordinance on "criminal contempt of state". This "ordinance" stipulates that those foreigners who write and speak what they witness in south Korea as it is shall be punished severely.

It was surprising indeed.

According to my conscience as an educator, I was to tell the truth. Here I write this article to acquaint the people the world over with the south Korean reality today, particularly the miserable aspects of the south Korean children, forsaken and downtrodden.

* * *

It was my first foreign tour to travel on south Korea.

From my profession of an educator, I paid special attention to the life of children there.

When I arrived in Seoul, what surprised me most there was quite many a poor boy and girl selling newspapers and gums or polishing shoes. I had already got some informations through newspapers and magazines in Japan. But their miserable lot surpassed by far my imagination. Having realized that I was a foreign tourist, the poor little ones badgered me to buy gum and newspaper.

They are children who should be allowed to study and romp about merrily to their hearts' content. Why, then, do they sell goods in the street? I thought. At this my pleasure of tour cooled down at once. The eyes of a child of about ten years among many others were focussed on me. I had a vision of an experience of occurrence after Japan's defeat in World War II. Around 1947 a number of orphans, roaming about the streets, begged US GIs for something to eat. Theirs reminded me of the very eyes of that south Korean child. In south Korea I saw numberless similar eyes full of despair and hardships, and witnessed or heard about sufferings of their life.

It happened when I visited Chunchon city, Kangwon Province in south Korea, accompanied by the family members of Mr. Li.

After staying overnight there, I went to a barber's shop. The poorly-equipped shop was rather small against its noticeable signboard "Kwangsin Barber's Shop".

A fourteen-year-old girl named Pae Mi Suk was working there. Her life was miserable indeed. She was a mere child who should attend school and make merry under parental care. But, she was burdened with drudgery and sorrows, instead of smile, song and satchel.

Her father had long been bed-ridden and her mother, too, fell ill two years ago while toiling as a casual labourer in place of her husband.

To support her ailing parents and younger brother of five, Mi Suk looked for the job at this barber's at the early age of twelve. Her daily wage was no more than 200 *won* with which she had to feed four mouths and pay the rent of the humble cottage. Such being the case her family went without meals more often than not.

As the days went by the hard life ached her heart all the more. To cap all, her father's disease took such a serious turn that he had to undergo an operation at the "provincial hospital".

The hospital demanded the immediate payment of 160,000 *won* as hospital charges and those for an operation, etc. But, hers was too poor to pay such a stupendous sum of money. The superintendent of the "hospital" bellowed that he would not let her father leave the hospital, until they paid the charges.

It was a thunderbolt to Mi Suk. She implored the superintendent with tears to have pity on her father.

Mi Suk and her younger brother sat by the father in the hospital ward, weeping bitterly and cursing the corrupt south Korean society where money rules everything. Still vivid to my memory is the pitiful sight of the poor girl. But this sorrow and misery are not confined to Mi Suk alone in south Korea today.

While staying there, I saw countless flower buds blown off in the whirlwind of a contradiction-infested society.

More miserable than Mi Suk is the life of little girl Kim Kyong Sun of eleven summers living in a village of plank hovels in Songbuk District, Seoul.

Still fresh in my memory is what I was told by Mr. Li in south Korea.

Kyong Sun was born in a village of Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province. Her father was a sharecropper in the home village before he removed to Seoul several years ago in quest of a means of livelihood, deprived of the land by the landlord. What waited him in Seoul, however, was only poverty-stricken life, humiliation and non-rights. In the end her father was thrown into a whirlpool of unemployed. It was as hard as plucking a star in the sky to get a job in Seoul, an impoverished city swarmed with jobless people.

Her father left no stone unturned to support his family till he died of malnutrition and consumption four years ago. Following this Kyong Sun's mother barely kept the pot boiling by peddling. Misfortunes never come singly. She, too, was taken ill.

One day Kyong Sun cut her finger and gave the blood to her mother who was in serious condition. Unable to offer a dose of medicine to her mother, she gave her own warm blood to her mother. The pathetic deed of Kyong Sun, eleven-year-old child, moved us to tears.

People say that she is making a pitiful appeal "Please take my mother to a hospital just for once!"

At this I couldn't keep down my anger at the present south Korean rulers who forced such terrible misfortunes and sufferings upon the children, the future pillars of the nation.

On my way home, I witnessed a more shocking scene in the air plane.

Ten odd babies aged between eight months and one year were seen on my back seats. Prompted by curiosity, I asked an American watching the babies: "What babies are they?"

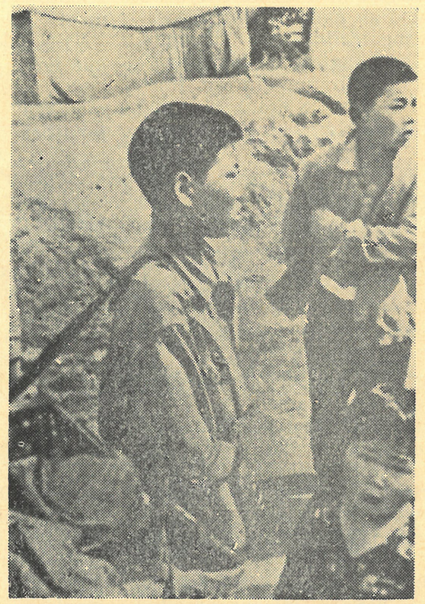
A blunt answer came from the American:

"They are all south Korean orphans going to the United States to be adopted." I simply gulped down what he said.

But a few days later, newspapers gave a full account of what I had witnessed under the headline: "Orphans Exported from South Korea." According to the report thousands of south Korean children were sold out to the United States, France, West Germany, etc. in the year of 1975 alone. But this is a stale news. To my surprise such a barbarity has continued for 23 years (1953-1976).

The Pak "regime" in south Korea fills its purse by selling away fellow countrymen and even sucklings to alien lands. And the "regime" is enough impudent to declare this its "state policy."

Reporting this tragic lot of the south Korean children to the world, I bitterly condemn the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their despicable stooges, who have turned south Korea into a living hell as seen today.



Poor children of south Korea picking up rags, unable to go school

Ringleader of Irregularities and Corruption, Most Foul Flunkeyist-Traitor

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The irregularity and corruption of the south Korean authorities are appalling. They have unlawfully amassed a huge amount of money by exploiting the south Korean people and bartering away the country and the nation and are sated with personal pleasure and prosperity by running companies and hotels with that money."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the traitors for all ages, are the ringleader of irregularities and corruption and flunkeyist-traitors without an equal in the world.

Regarding the Treachery to the Country and the Nation as Their Means of Acquisition of Wealth

Ever since they usurped "power" by force of arms, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have systematically amassed a huge amount of tainted money by bartering away the country and the nation to their imperialist overlords, regarding the treachery to the country and the nation as their means of acquisition of wealth.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have misappropriated greater part of the military and economic "aid" of US imperialism in return for their selling out south Korea to it as its colonial military base. And they have run through 80,000 million *won* which they received from US imperialism in return for their following its criminal "two Koreas" plot, and enriched only their own pockets with 130 million dollars which they received from the Japanese reactionaries at the cost of the conclusion of the traitorous "South Korea-Japan Agreements".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have got huge amounts of "political funds" from foreign monopoly capitalists in return for their introduction of enormous foreign capital under the pretext of "economic cooperation" or "joint investment" and for their offering various "concessions" and "privileges" to the capitalists.

The amount of "political donations" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique got over the past ten years from the "Gulf Oil Company", one of the US imperialists' oil monopolies, stands at 10 million dollars, including 4 million dollars obtained on two occasions in 1966 and 1970 in return for their guaranteeing fabulous profits through monopoly price and their offering various "privileges" for enterprise management.

Besides, a colossal amount of "campaign contributions" and "political funds" were supplied to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique by the Japanese monopolies in return for the former's opening a broad avenue for the latter to slip into south Korea on a large scale.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are blinded by money not only are illegally piling up fortunes in return for their giving up the whole south Korea to the foreign aggressors as a colonial military base and a commodity market and their making the south Korean economy the colonial economy which is subordinated thoroughly to the foreign monopoly capital but also are committing without hesitation the criminal acts to satisfy their profits by selling off the fellow countrymen

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique received a huge amount of money from their masters as a reward for herding south Korean youths as expendables into the aggressive war against Viet Nam unleashed by the US imperialists. And the rascals are accumulating wealth by selling the south Korean people to foreign monopoly capitalists as slaves under the name of "emigration" or "manpower export" and making an offer the women for foreign invaders as their playthings, by developing even "*kisaeng*-girl tourism". They are so devilish and inhuman as to use even bowels of dead children as a means of foreign money-making.

Indeed, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the shameless hordes of the treachery to the country and the nation who leave no stone unturned for money-making to prolong the corrupt puppet regime.

Appalling Bribery for Long Term Office and Personal Pleasure

No one yet check the accuracy of the traitor Pak Jung Hi's private property which he accumulated by selling the country and the nation and using various deceptive means and exploitation. Counting only what is known to the world, his property is roughly estimated at more than 100,000 million *won*. And it is said that he has deposited more than 100 million dollars in banks in the United States, England, France, Japan and Switzerland.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are wasting their property in wild extravagance for their long term office and personal pleasure with a stupendous sum of money which they illegally scraped together.

Quisling Pak Jung Hi spent a staggering amount of "campaign funds" for his "presidential elections"; more 1,000 million *won* in 1963, over 10,000 million *won* in 1967 and above 30,000 million *won* in 1971. Over the past 15 years this guy spent over 150,000 million *won* to frame up small and big "elections" for his long term office. Recently, the appalling bribery acts committed by him for his masters—the US imperialists—were disclosed. All the facts bear ample testimony to the fact that they have spent an extravagant amount of money to maintain the present fascist rule. Under the traitor Pak Jung Hi's direct command the south Korean puppet clique have wasted "national funds" for which they bled the people white to serve their US imperialist masters and have indulged in bribery for a long time selling off even numberless cultural assets.

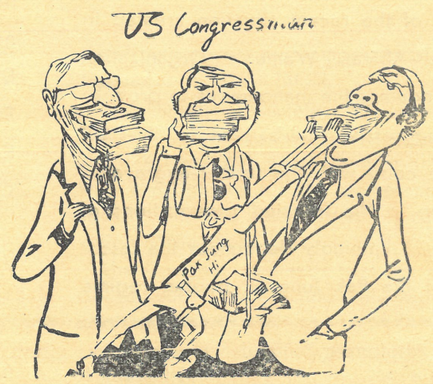
What has been revealed until now shows that those who were bribed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are such high-ranking officials as Ford, Nixon and Kissinger—the drawners and performers of the aggression policy of US imperialism to south Korea—and a few scores of Congressmen.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique presented 500,000 dollars to Nixon in 1973 as canvassing funds when he was going campaigning for presidential reelection and greased the palm of Ford with 5 million dollars through his wife when he installed himself in the White House after the fall of Nixon and gilded the palm of Kissinger with 1,200,000 dollars when he came to Seoul in 1974.

Especially, traitor Pak Jung Hi offered a woman, a graduate of the Rihwa Women's University to Kissinger during his sojourn in Seoul, in view of his amorous nature as a vicious libertine. Afterwards this rascal murdered her to conceal the traces of the dirty "prostitution diplomacy." And they claimed that she had committed suicide.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique not only have systematically practiced bribery wasting a huge amount of money but also used despicable and shameless methods.

The puppet offered a large sum of money, jewels and other valuables through the south Korean "CIA" agents in guise of "businessmen" and "diplomats" residing in the United States under the pretext of "campaign donations" and "presents", and used women as a bait of bribery. Also the scoundrels guided the US Congressmen into south Korea, offered women to them, conferred "degrees of doctors" upon them and acted a farce of



VOICE OF WORLD

A Letter from the Pan-African Women's Organization to the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union

The Pan-African Women's Organization, expressing always firm solidarity with the fraternal peoples fighting for the national liberation and the right to self-determination, extends warm greetings to the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union (KDWU).

Loyal to the basic principle of loving freedom, peace and progress and of opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism, fascism and zionism, the Pan-African Women's Organization supports as ever the just cause in Africa, Asia and Latin America. And we once again express our unconditional support to the CC of the KDWU in its sacred struggle to reunify Korea independently and peacefully on the democratic principles.

Well aware of the recent situation created in Korea, the Pan-African Women's Organization trenchantly condemns the manoeuvres to provoke war and the aggressive barbarities of the US imperialists, in cope with the further-aggravated situation owing to the frenzied provocations of imperialism, and scathingly denounces the fascist suppression of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and the atrocities of the United States threatening peace in this part of the world and blocking the fair solution of the Korean question. At the same time, we demand that all the US troops get out of south Korea immediately taking along with the weapons of mass destruction and the Yanks discontinue at once the provocative manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Pan-African Women's Organization opposes the provocative manoeuvres for another war in Korea of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, stands by the Korean people in their struggle to reunify Korea independently and peacefully according to the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK and affirms our firm solidarity with His Excellency Kim Il Sung, the great leader, the Korean Government, the Korean people and the CC of the KDWU.

Secretariat of the Pan-African Women's Organization
Algiers, *August 29, 1976*

"prostitution diplomacy" and "doctor's diplomacy".

In this way the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have curried favour with the US imperialist masters to cling to the puppet regime as ever under their masters' patronage. Thus, they have calculated to be sated with their own pleasure, wealth and glory by indulging in irregularities and corruption.

In order to satisfy their dirty desire for power the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have suppressed the people by force of arms, sweated the people groaning under distress and seized upon "national fund" to offer it to the US imperialist aggressors, their masters. Their traitorous acts are crimes indelible down through generations to come.

The south Korean people will drag into the court of history the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the most wicked and hateful swindlers and traitors to the country and the nation who are eking out dirty existence, indulged in irregularities and corruption, and mete out severe punishment upon the enemy.

WIDF Bureau Meeting Adopts Resolution on Korea

A resolution on Korea was adopted at the Bureau Meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation held in Lisbon on November 26, 1976.

The resolution emphasized that the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism and its policy of aggression are the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea, the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people, the constant source of tension and the danger of a new war in Korea and a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The resolution denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the national split and their brutal suppression of south Korean patriots, democratic figures and women.

In conclusion the resolution demanded the US imperialists to implement the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly on withdrawing their aggression troops from south Korea and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, and called for expressing full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people and women to reunify their country independently and peacefully and unfolding a solidarity movement in various forms.

National Federation of Indian Women Adopts Resolution on Korea

The Ninth Congress of the National Federation of Indian Women held in last October adopted a single resolution on Korea. The full text of the resolution reads:

The Ninth Congress of the National Federation of Indian Women expresses its solidarity with the Korean people.

We recall the achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, especially those in frustrating the provocation moves made by the US imperialist aggressors and the US army illegally occupying south Korea.

Moreover, we recall proudly the DPRK victory in the war unleashed by the US imperialists in 1950.

Being faithful to the principle of the National Federation of Indian Women, we reaffirm once again our firm solidarity with the Korean women in their struggle for the national reunification which will mark a most important step in securing the peace in Asia in future.

The National Federation of Indian Women denounces Pak Jung Hi for fascist suppression of the south Korean patriotic, democratic personages who are fighting for the democratization of the society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Congress demands that the US troops get out of south Korea immediately with their military equipments.

And we demand that the United States accept the three principles and five-point policy for the national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

We sincerely wish an early solution of the Korean question so that the Korean people may enjoy the peace and prosperity in their reunified country in future.

October 23, 1976

Danish people stage a demonstration in support of the struggle of the Korean people for independent, peaceful reunification, holding high the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Korean compatriots in Japan hold a demonstration for the realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country

No. 79426

Visiting Panmunjom in the Military Demarcation Line in our country, the members of the delegation of the Socialist Left-Party of Norway heap curse on and denounce against the US imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea with a surging indignation

The citizens in New York, United States, stage a demonstration opposing the US imperialist aggressors' occupation of south Korea and demanding the overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

The Koreans in West Germany hold a demonstration denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their atrocious oppression and demanding the democratization of the south Korean society

STACK 3

No. 13632

PER. DIV.
AUG 15 1977
NYPL

No.2 (74) 1977

Women OF KOREA